Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIX, NO. 31. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882. WHOLE NO. 967.

BOY'S CLOTHING!

OUR

Fall and Winter Stock

OF

BOYS

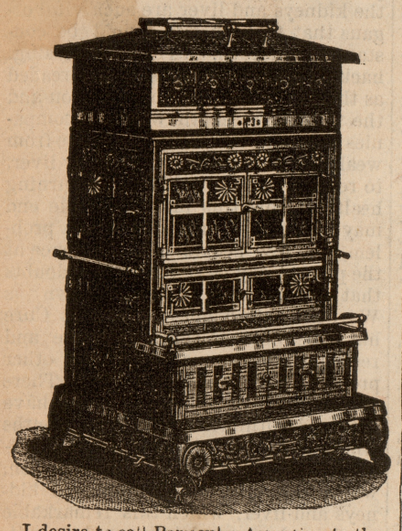
AND CHILDREN'S

School and Dress Suits

Is now ready for Inspection. PARENTS and all others interested in Boys' and Childrens' Clothing, make a note of it, and go and see

C. S. Wortley & Bro.

Stoves - STOVES - stoveS



I desire to call Particular Attention to the

IDEAL BASE BURNER

Large Illuminating and Powerful Heating Qualities.

The Westminster for 1882.
The most Popular Base Burner ever made. Thousands in Successful Operation

A Full Line of
Acorn Cook Stoves & Ranges.

Agent for Fuller & Warner's Hot Air Furnaces for Wood or Coal.

WETMORE AXE
The Finest Axe in the World.——A Full Line of HARD WARE

J. H. Sampson,

937 17 Huron Street.

Drugs and Medicines.

A. D. MORFORD

SUCCESSOR TO

H. VAN TUYL

At the Old Stand.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

ALL of the BEST, and at LOWEST RATES.

WALL PAPER

Of All Kinds and Quality.

MIXED PAINTS.

Ready for Use.

The Celebrated

RUBBER PAINT,

Warranted to Outlast any other Paint. Nothing equals it.

Also the

SHAKER LIQUID PAINT

Which, Price considered, surpasses all others.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared. Night Bell at the door. 950

FOUND!

On or About Some Time Since, by the Ladies of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that **L. MILLER,** at the **Depot,** Just this side of Haskin's Bakery, can Repair their Fine Shoes, so as to Delight the most Exacting. All kinds of Repairing Neatly Done.

L. MILLER.

Barnum & Earl,

JEWELERS,

WILL REMOVE

Their Stock and Fixtures to

27 CONGRESS STREET,

(8 Doors West) about Sept. 20.

Finding our present location insufficient for our fast increasing business, we have decided to remove a short distance in order to obtain better facilities for displaying our stock. We have endeavored to the best of our ability to guard the interest of our customers and thank them very kindly for their liberal patronage. In our new store we shall be well supplied with fresh and seasonable goods, on many lines of which there are **Large Reductions.** You can depend upon the fact that we will not be undersold on goods of equal quality. Hoping to see all of our old customers and many new ones, we remain

962 Yours very truly,
Barnum & Earl.

NEW FIRM

— At the Old Reliable —

CENTRAL MARKET

Crane & Clark,

HURON STREET, constantly keep on hand for sale,

Fresh, Salt and Smoked MEATS,

Poultry and Fish in Season.

George Crane. W. F. Clark.

946

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, September 23, 1882.

A maginificent crowd in town Thursday and every body happy.

The Republican County Convention is to be held at Ann Arbor, Oct. 17th.

The machine knocked Ann Arbor out of joint for the Fair.

F. K. Rexford had a splendid carpet exhibition at the Fair.

Is any one in want of a hot air furnace, go and see J. H. Sampson.

Mrs. I. Wertman, Mrs. D. A. Post and Mrs. Dr. Lemley presided at Floral hall. Was not the floral display lovely?

Miss Marion Henderson, proprietor of the Green house, made a charming display at the Fair.

Cornwell Fire Co., and our Light Guards headed by the City Band contributed to the fine scene at the Fair.

The Hon. Mr. Baker, the Greenback candidate for Congress will speak in this city next Saturday evening.

We rode up to the Fair grounds Wednesday with Dr. Ashley. He was taking up in his buggy King's Honey Extractor, quite a novelty, sure pop on a premium.

The Sentinel says that Senor Alonzorez and Ben Joslin are one and the same person. We supposed that it was Senor Alonzorez who could not pay for the gas.

Rev. Mr. Sunderland pastor of the Baptist church will address the Temperance meeting to-morrow at 3 p. m., at Worden's Hall.

The Commercial subscribers at the Fair Thursday stood three to one for any other paper, and Wednesday, at least, four to one.

Rev. P. W. McLean enters upon the pastorate of St. Lukes to-morrow—preaching morning and evening.

The officnrs elected on the Fair grounds yesterday were D. L. Quirk President, Frank Joslyn Secretary and Wm. Campbell Treasurer.

The Ypsilanti Commercial is the organ of the "kickers." It is opposed to machine politics in all its phases and proposes to fight it out on this line.

The Detroit Soap Co., of which our fellow citizen S. Post is an important spoke showed on the Fair grounds a cake weighing 2000 lbs.

The first meeting of the campaign in this county was held Thursday evening, at Ann Arbor. Congressman Horr and our candidate for Congress Mr. Boies addressed the meeting.

Letters remaining in P. O. Sept. 28th: S. A. Blodgett; Mary Butler; Chadler, Candon & Co.; Belle Donaldson; Isola Fuller; Mrs. Will Duress; D. Labdell; Z. F. McGee; Mary Jane Martin.

Thursday night the balloon was taken to Ann Arbor and filled. It was brought down on a lumber wagon, coming in contac with a telegraph wire busted it. The prior bad weather prevented any attempts at ascension Thursday.

To avoid all misapprehension in regard to tickets to the fair, manner of obtaining them etc. we gave to our subscribers the 25 cents in cash. It was rumored that another party got a reduction, thus cheating the corporation, and not only this but even selling tickets.

Wm. Densmore showed a pair of four months pigs that took the eye of every beholder. B. J. Kelly three pens of nice Ewes, merinos. C. J. Kelly; ditto South Downs and shropshires. J. E. Smith, registered sheep, nine rams and six ewes, samples of which he sells for fine best blood stock throughout Michigan and the far West.

There was a Fair display of horses. N. C. Carpenter of Pittsfield Superintendent. They were clasified as follows; 1, speed; 2, horses for all work; 3, draft horses; 4, carriage horses; 5, stallions; 6 half thoroughbreads; and 7 mules. The COMMERCIAL takes but precious little stock in racing, especially when attended with betting and gambling, and hence does not report them.

Anniversary services will be held at the Opera House by the Congregational church to-morrow Morning. A statement of the condition of the Church and of the results of the past work will be given. The pastor will preach an anniversary sermon and review the history of the church since its organization. In the evening a Praise service will be held in the New Jerusalem Chapel, in which the Sunday School will take part.

Mr. Will McAndrew deserves considerable credit for arranging, composing and manageing the operetta "Stanhope" given at Light Guard Hall last Friday and Saturday evenings. Considering that the actors were amateurs they all did well, especially Mr. Hodge as Casper Conway the saloonist, and Simmie Salyer in the role of colored servant to Mayor Sinclair, occasioned a great deal of sport and merriment. Part of the success of the performance was due to Mr. Rob Stephens who devoted considerable time to it. The music containing several familiar airs is very well adapted to the words. The audiences were good both nights. They netted about fifty dollars.

See Sweets advertisement.

Sells Circus in which a number of Ypsilanti boys are connected as members of the band, met a smash up in Kentuckey.

The Saline Observer has changed hands again. Too frequent changes for stability. Mr. Orin Stair is the new publisher.

Geo. M. Henry, a popular and well qualified young Republican of Belleville is spoken of for County Auditor of Wayne County.

The ladies of the M. E. church had charge of the Dining hall and did splendidly netting $217.04. The ladies get up splendid dinners.

Plumper wheat, larger potatoes, bigger pumpkins, squashes, finer fruit of all kinds have rarely been seen at our Fair than this year.

Hon. Fernanddo C. Beaman, of Adrian, one of the ablest representatives in Michigan in the Republican party is dead. He was a member of Congress from 1860 to 1870. He was 68 years old.

The Ann Arbor News declared the entries there over $3000. Other parties claim they were next to nothing and not 500 people on the ground Thursday the big day.

In the childrens' department, at the State Fair Miss Maggie Gilbert, of Ypsilanti exhibited a Kate Greenway design in graphic embroidery, also a pretty sofa pillow which showed much patience and skill in a Miss of twelve years.

We reserved several hundred of the Aldine annual presents to distribute at the State Fair. It was dificult to find parties within a dozen miles that did not take the Commercial. The Commercial subscribers were on the ground *en masse.*

SEMINARY ITEMS.

Prof. McClouth visited the laboratory Wednesday.

School let out Thursday in order to attend the Fair.

Tuesday morning Prof. Foote began a class for beginners in music.

The daily Fair Advertiser is the best scheme for advertisers we have seen in a long time. We watched the boys distributing Thursday and nine times out of ten the parties taking them put them in their pockets.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE DAILY FAIR ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY.

The Fair opened Tuesday with greater prospects of success than ever before. Everything had been put in first class order and the decks cleared for action. Frank Joslyn was on duty in the office and those making entries kept him, Louis Saunders and Insley Crane hard at it.

Glancing around the grounds, we see no signs of confusion. The managers are master of the situation and carry forward the extensive preparations in a quiet business manner.

In the machinery department, the Deering Co., and O. E. Thompson's Clover & Grass Seeder had tents erected to entertain "enquiring visitor," and farm impliments were arriving. Parson Bros. Storm King was there.

Now and then the crowing of a rooster intimated that the show in the poultry department was to be up to the times.

Where the work had been put in to the best advantage was in the halls. Hon. E. D. Lay was in charge of the fruit and vegetable department, assisted by W. D. Thompson. Mr. Lay informed us that never had so many entries been made and exhibits brought in so well on the first day. A good share of the space was already filled.

Floral hall showed signs of life. Mr. Wallace Welch and Mrs. I. Wertman, were both busy and with help were giving the hall an inviting appearance. The center was occupied by plants and the walls already were nearly filled with fancy work, pictures, etc. In the north-west corner L. W. Schimmel and Frank Showerman were arranging an elaborate display of china ware, etc., from Sehimmel's china hall, where the great gift sale is being carried on during this week. Mrs. J. H. Parsons had already arranged a taking display of photographs. The Milliners are to be represented. This hall is one of the most taking features of the fair.

But the Domestic and Mechanical hall swarmed like a hive of bees. Entering from the west we saw in the center, the taking display of Clark S. Wortley & Bro. It fitted as appropriately in its place as a suit of clothes purchased from their store. On the right and left, hardware from the stores of Drury & Taylor, and Stevens & Loomis. Saws from I. R. Ketchum's, Harness Goods from W. H. Halls, Boots and Shoes from Goodspeed & Sons. As you enter from the south, you can not fail to see on the right Chas. E. Samson's large exhibit of musical instruments. Read his ad. in this issue, first page. On the left, Furniture from Mac & Mac. Ceiling decorations and paper from Gilmore & Rogers. A Williams & Co. on the corner, have a display of over $3,000 worth of dry goods. It has not been equaled at any previous Fair. E. Rexford has a large display of carpets and dry goods. Mr. Clarke, of Wallace & Clark, was putting their display in shape. They have a large space, but not enough to begin to show their immense and varied stock. See ads. S. Post sends his compliments to the Fair in the shape of a 1200 lb., cake of soap. He had better sent a bar several times as large to Ann Arbor and see if he can't wash out their "family broil." Sewing Machines, Grinnell Bro., and others are fixing to entertaining the ladies. Canned goods without stint.

ALL THERE.—Yesterday we saw on the ground a number of the standbys of former days. There was Dave Uhl, Nannery. The president, T. B. Goodspeed, Dem Olcott, Peter Cook, E. D. Lay. Hubbell with his mammoth squashes, Wm. Campbell, treasurer, and other worthies.

Tuesday evening. This morning the sun burst forth in all its beauty and splendor. The prospect was cheering. In the afternoon it was cold and forbidding, piercing north east winds, towards night fleecy clouds began to float over the hosizon. The sun however goes down shining and we are hoping for a fine day tomorrow and a crowd.

We hear rumors of a break up at Ann Arbor, The Superintendent of the Fair rented a booth for the sale of beer and other drinks. The temperance people remonstrated. A large meeting was held at the Court house and earnest speeches made and resolutions passed. A petition signed by over a thousand persons was handed to the superintendent, a German. He refused to back down. When any kind of liquor is permitted to be sold inside a Fair ground, it is time temperance people took the matter in hand and refuse to patronize it.

THURSDAY.

Ladies of the Congregational Church have a tastily arranged booth.

W. H. Sweet is busy waiting on customers at his store.

Loughridge & Wilcox have a fine display of dark blue and Italian marble.

J. H. Sampson was so rushed with business that he could not spend time to make a display at the fair, but it is as good as a Fair to inspect his fine line of hardware and stoves.

The ladies stand amazed before the display of A. Williams & Co., Domestic hall. Monsquetaire gloves, Brocade silk and satin dolmans, silk plushes, laces and more too. "Georgeous" expresses it. Look for yourself.

See if you can tell what keeps the pendulum going to that Fisherman and Falconer clock in Barnum & Earl's display, Floral hall. While you are looking at that note the cabinet of silverware, etc.

We do not know that Wallace & Clarke expect some distinguished guest to take posession of Domestic hall, but they have arranged their corner in princely style with rich drapery, elegant furniture and even have made up a bed on a handsome bedstead.

T. Sutherland made large entries in the cattle department.

S. T. Gridly, Ypsilanti, has a nice lot of Durham cows and young stock.

D. W. Nannery, Superior, justly brags on his three year old bull and the mother in the next stall.

E. W. Huston, Canton, shows a beautiful pair of yearling steers.

C. Coddington a new pair of speckled animals, bull and cow.

Gilbert Riggs of Belleville shows a Durham Bull from the renowned herd of Dave Uhl. Dave Uhl's herd of twenty maintains his old reputation as a stock breeder. His milkers are superb. He exhibited a blooded cow with a calf by her side only two days old. His yearling bull is a beauty.

The sun rose behind a cloud, bursting out occasionaly in a very deceptive way. A strange phenomena about seven a. m. Over the sun appeared a curtain in two folds, something like a sash, remaining about ten minutes. The wind was blowing from the northeast and very penetrating. By noon swinging around to the east, and indicating a cold rain storm. During the forenoon the principal parties on the ground were exhibitors and workers. In the afternoon the attendance was surprising considering the weather. About three o'clock a drizling rain set in which dampened the ardor of the people. Such a splendid display in Floral hall, Domestic hall, and in fact throughout. The earnest prayer on every lip was for good weather. [It came.]

ENTRIES.

Cattle	48
Horses	185
Sheep	69
Swine	18
Poultry	46
Fruit	76
Agricultural Implements	92
Grains and Seeds	80
Vegetables	163
Butter and Cheese	39
Domestic Manufactures	70
Joiner Work	15
Carriages	2
Boots and Shoes	1
Sweet-meats	83
Fine Arts	50
Floral Department	63
Needle and Crochet Work	146
Little Girls' Work	22
Sundries	9
Gent's Miscellaneous Department	24
Ladies' " "	36
TOTAL,	1337

SUMMING UP.

By the list of entries made it will be seen that the display of Agricultural Implements is good. Five self-binders and other machinery in proportion. Dem Olcott the superintendent in this department says it has never been equaled. We saw "For sale by O. E. Thompson" on numerous of implements. McCullough Bros. and Drury & Taylor were on hand.

McPherson's End-shake, "Climax," attracted much attention.

J. L. Bemis furnished power with one of P. Ferrier & Son's Monitor Farm Engines.

In the Cattle Department the display is good what there is of it, but not extensive.

A good entry on Horses, good stock entered by a large number of persons, no single entry being very large.

Sheep and Swine well represented.

Poultry below the average.

Never in the history of the fair have the halls been so well filled. Fruit and Vegetables in tempting array. Floral hall we have already described—It never presented so handsome an appearance. Mechanical and Domestic hall crowded, handsomely trimmed with evergreens and the contents first-class.

MARRIED.

SWEET—GRAY.—In Ann Arbor Sept. 23d by the Rev. John Alabaster, ANDREW J. SWEET of Ann Arbor to MISS CARRIE GRAY of Ypsilanti.

SMITH—KILPATRICK.—In this city, Sept. 27th, by Rev. I. N. Elwood. MR. WILLIAM SMITH and MISS IDA J. KILPATRICK, both of Ypsilanti.

For Additional Local see Eighth Page.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

YPSILANTI. - - - - - MICH

REPUBLICAN.

REPUDIATED.

Letter From a Leading Democrat of Ionia County. He Denounces the Bargain and Sale Coalition. A Clear Violation of the Law Against Bribery.

Communication to the Ionia Sentinel.

The Greenback platform adopted by the party in 1880 among other things insists: 1. That all paper and other money shall be issued by the general government and not by or through banking institutions, and when issued it must be a full legal tender for all debts.

The language of the platform in this regard is completely at variance with Democratic doctrine. Nothing could be more opposite to what has been known as Democratic principal. During the war when the question of the issue of government notes was discussed in congress, Democrats earnestly insisted that even as a war measure it was unconstitunal.

2. That the national banking system should be abolished, and the bonds paid in full legal tender currency, i. e., in paper money issued for that purpose by the general government.

All this nonsense is reaffirmed by the recent Greenback state convention at Grand Rapids.

The coalition platform adopted by Greenbackers and Democrats at Lansing in February, 1879, insisted that all paper money should be issued by the general government and made a full legal tender for all debts except existing contracts payable in coin.

It opposed all banks of issue and demanded that greenbacks should be substituted in place of national bank bills and that money should be issued in sufficient volume to meet the requisites of business, and that government should regulate the value of money.

Democrats of long standing, who refused to subscribe to the unadulterated nonsense of this platform, were treated as traitors to the party.

In the fall of 1880 in this county, an open and shameless attempt was made to sell out the Democratic party to Greenbackers, the consideration being three county offices. Recently at Jackson the Democratic convention acting for the party has again sold out the voters in the organization. I say "sold out" for I see no more appropriate term to use. The offer was to divide the offices—the Democrats agreeing to help the Greenbackers elect a governor and three other state officers if the Greenbackers would aid in electing five Democrats.

The principles of the Democratic party are much more widely separated from Greenbackism than from Republicanism, (I refer to its principles before Greenbackism was known.)

The coming together, then, was not to promote any public good, nor to further any noble principle. It was simply to get the spoils of office, an organized raid of politicians on the public treasury.

No other inference can be drawn from the offer as made. It reads thus: "The Democrats of Michigan offer to divide with the National Greenback party of Michigan the state ticket. It is plain—the proposition is to divide the offices—you help us to get some and we will help you get others. A clear offer to bribe voters, as much as though money had been the open consideration.

We have a statute to preserve political purity which covers this fusion movement. It will be found on page 204 of the laws of 1877, and among other things provides, "That the following persons shall be guilty of bribery and shall be punished accordingly."

"Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give or procure, or offer or promise to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce such voter to vote." Again,

"Every voter who shall before or during any election directly or indirectly by himself or any other person on his behalf, ask, solicit, receive, agree or contract for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or any other person for voting or agreeing to vote * * * for any person, candidate or ticket at any public election in this state."

I submit the letter and spirit of this statute is clearly against such dickering for positions.

The idea of the offer to divide the offices has no reference to the respective merits or qualifications of the candidates; the Democrats by the terms of their proposition were bound to ratify the Greenback nominees, no matter whether good or bad men, and the Greenbackers in accepting the offer were under obligations to adopt the Democratic nominees whether qualified or not qualified for the position named. The language of the Democratic offer bearing on this point is this:

"And that the national Greenback convention be invited to make a choice between the foregoing lists of candidates to be selected from their party, and this convention will name the candidates for the offices named in the other list, the nominees of each convention to be ratified by the other."

That such a transaction is clearly within the spirit of our statute to maintain political purity" needs no argument.

In the case of the State vs. Collier, decided by the supreme court in Missouri in June, 1879, involving a question of this nature, the court said, "Everyone will concede that it is of the first importance that popular elections should be conducted in such a way as to exempt them, so far as the infirmities incident to human agencies will permit, from improper influences." In that case the Democratic candidate for probate judge offered during the canvass to perform the duties of the office for $1,200 a year in lieu of $2,600, to which the fees of the office amounted, and because of making such offer was elected. The court further said: "He appealed not to the fair and honest judgment of the voters touching his qualifications and fitness for the office to which he aspired, but to the cheapness with which he would discharge his official duties * * * thus making the office which he sought not a matter of qualification but of bargain and sale. It is not necessary in this case to show, as claimed by respondent, that he, or those who voted for him have been guilty of the crime of bribery in its strict sense. In instances like the present, involving the freedom and purity of elections, that term possesses a broader significance—it may properly be employed to define acts not punishable as crimes, but which involve moral turpitude or are against public policy. * * * It is of the utmost importance to the public welfare that in the administration of the government none but persons competent to perform the duties of their office should be admitted into any department * * * the sale of offices may therefore be justly ranked as an offense against the political economy of the state. * * * The tendencies of such offer are to swerve the voter from his duty as a citizen, to blind his perception as to the question he should consider, the qualifications of the candidate, and to fix them upon considerations altogether foreign to the proper exercise of the highest right known to freemen, the right of suffrage, a right upon whose free and untrammeled exercise depends the perpetuity of our republican institutions. The transaction may have been entered into with laudable motives, but it is as we think shown to be decidedly demoralizing in its tendencies and utterly subversive of the plainest dictates of public policy. The maxim in such cases should be *obsta principilis* (resist the first beginnings), and it is only by a rigid observance of which by the courts that the purity of elections can be preserved."

Keeping in mind the fact that the fusion ticket is the result of an agreement to divide offices, made without reference to the fitness or qualifications of the candidate to be nominated, as must have been the fact as the Democrats had no choice or voice in selecting the Greenback nominees, and the Greenbackers none in the selecting of Democratic nominees, and I submit to every candid person that any Democrat or Greenbacker who votes the fusion ticket because of this agreement and to aid in performing the contract, puts himself clearly within the letter and spirit of our statute and the doctrine of the Missouri case.

The most enthusiastic fusionist can not do more with the facts than to place the transaction on the "ragged edge of bribery" and attempt to sustain it because similar wrongs have heretofore been done. That such arrangements are contrary to public policy and open the way for all sorts of political rascality there can be no doubt.

On the question of temperance, I find the Democratic party drifting almost without protest wholly into saloon control.

In Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan the organization has taken sides with rum. I put Michigan in the list for I note the platform of the Democrats at the last convention is silent on the liquor question, and silence at this time of general temperance agitation means a quiet acquiesence in the idea that any man who can pay the license fee shall be authorized to sell intoxicating liquor. The whole drift of progressive civilization is against the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage, and the men or party who seek to sustain the right to sell it for such purpose will not in the end prevail. It will not do to attempt to shield the sale and use of rum under the pretense that sumptuary laws ought not to be enacted; the sooner "personal liberty" is so far curtailed as to make it an offense punishable by imprisonment for a person to sell intoxicating liquor as a beverage the better will it be for the men and women, boys and girls of Michigan. That the Democratic party is not on the side of temperance in this struggle I very much regret. I refer, of course, to the party as managed by its leaders. I trust a very large proportion of its members will not sustain any effort to further saloon interests, no matter in what form the effort may be made. I submit to every candid father having a boy whose habits are not formed that the best interest of the boy lies in as far as possible stopping the sale of rum. The saloons in Michigan are doing a fearful work, and in my judgment the Republican party has done a noble act in not only favoring but demanding the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people.

By unwise management the Democratic party has gradually allowed itself to be driven from the sound financial doctrine it used to maintain, and the Republicans have taken possession of the ground. In its unseemingly greed for spoils it has bartered away its most precious principles, and now, like some profligate spendthrift having some remnant of fortune and respectability left, it has bundled up its odds and ends and gone to this fusion pawn shop and pledged them in hope of getting a new start in life.

I know that to maintain a party organization there must be room for individual opinion, and mutual concessions made, but I see no hope of doing any good by longer working with the Democratic party under its present management.

It no longer represents real home interests—its influence is with the grog shop; it is largely indoctrinated with the flat notions of Greenbackers; its leanings are now in favor of the general government issuing and controlling all paper currency, a doctrine entirely at variance with its former position on the currency question, and one, in its centralizing effect of all power at Washington, without equal. It places the sword in one hand and the purse in the other.

It takes up and advocates measures, no matter what their merits, simply to beat the Republicans, and for the purpose of carrying elections, enters into wholesale attempts to bribe the voters of the state. Nothing can more demoralize the public concience than this—it tends to pull the people down to the low level of mere political trimmers, rather than to elevate and make them better.

In my judgement it will be much better for all the people to have the Republican ticket elected this fall than for the fusion element to prevail. To put the state government in the control of a combination of men who have ignored their principles and joined together simply to obtain the offices would certainly be unwise, and a thing which is scarcely possible the intelligent voters of Michigan will do.

LEMUEL CLUTE.

Michigan Public School Libraries.

The framers of the constitution of Michigan recognized the fact that good books were among the cheapest and most efficient of educational agencies, and to this end it was their aim to secure the permanent establishment of public school libraries, and subsequent legislatures have endeavored to further those efforts and make the public school libraries means of usefulness to our citizens and children.

Notwithstanding all this, it is a deplorable fact that in many of our townships no care has been taken in the matter, and not a vestige of a library can be found. In direct violation of law, school officers have been guilty of culpable neglect in this matter, their principal excuse being that the public sentiment in their communities is not sufficiently enlighted to appreciate the benefits of a school library, but this is no excuse for violating the plain terms of the law.

Under the revised law providing for libraries (chapter 11, general school laws of 1881), a township library must be maintained in each organized township as the property of the township, the duty of thus maintaing a library being obligatory on the township, and the board of school inspectors of the township being charged with the care of the library. Any school district having a school census of not less than 100 children may, by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, establish a district library. Districts having less than 100 children are no longer authorized to establish or to maintain libraries. Such districts that have had libraries under the old law are now authorized to donate or to sell their books to the township board of school inspectors, the same to form a part of the township library. Officers charged with the care of libraries are required to report to the superintendent of public instruction the condition of libraries and the use of library moneys, and if in any instance the reports are not properly made or it appears that the funds have been unlawfully applied, the offending township or district forfeits its share in the next apportionment of the library fund, the same to be divided among such townships and districts as have complied with the law. In townships, however, where the township boards (not boards of school inspectors) shall determine and report to the superintendent of public instruction that the public will be better served by using said money for general school purposes, no such forfeiture shall occur. While it is true that the township board may divert the library moneys to general school purposes for any year by so determining, and reporting to this office that such action has been taken, the obligation on the part of the township to establish and to maintain a library is none the less imperative, and such an application of the funds in any year does not relieve the township from its duty in this direction.

In accordance with section 124 of the general school laws of 1881 the state board of education has closed a contract to supply library books to township and district officers ordering them, and to still further aid them in selections, a large list has been published in a circular respecting libraries, recently issued from the office of the superintendent of the public instruction, with the number of volumes, catalogue prices, and contract prices at which they will be furnished by the contractors. These circulars have been mailed all over the state, to school officers, and if any have not received them they can procure them by addressing the superintendent of public instruction. Should any books be desired which are found in the catalogue furnished, the contractors will be pleased to furnish, free of charge, to officers in charge of libraries, catalogues of the leading publishing houses.

Another dip of value is made by taking twenty-five pounds of strong tobacco, six pounds of potash, and six pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water. Some persons add two quarts of tar to the above.

Sullivan was going down-street the last cold day and suddenly observed a row of thermometers hung out in front of a store, with a card marked: "Your choice for 25 cents." Upon looking them over and discovering that no two of them registered the temperature alike, Sullivan selected the highest one and took it home. He concluded it would save a great deal of coal.

The Beginning of Arabi's Rebellion.

With the aid of illustrations, Consul-General Farman tells the story, in the October Century, of "The Negotiations for the Obelisk," which, according to evidence produced, was given by the Khedive to the city of New York. During most of the time of the obelisk negotiations, Egypt was in a disturbed state politically, and Mr. Farman gives the following timely survey of the Khedive's troubles, beginning with the first revolt of Arabi and other officers in 1879:

Two or three days afterward, events happened that threw Egypt into intense excitement, and compelled Nubar Pasha to retire from the ministry. A large number of officers and soldiers had been discharged without receiving their arrears of pay, and it was also just at that time that we were getting details of the famine that had existed in Upper Egypt in the previous months of November and December. Public feeling had become very hostile toward what was known as the European ministry. This state of excitement culminated on the 18th of February in a street attack, by the discharged officers and others, upon Mr. Rivers Wilson and Nubar Pasha, they were leaving their departments to go to their noon-day meal. They were roughly handled; taken back to the Department of Finance, and held as prisoners for some hours, until the Khedive came personally to their relief. It was then only with great difficulty, and after some shots had been fired, that order was restored. Nubar Pasha resigned the next morning, but the English and French ministers, supported by their respected governments, retained their places, and after thirty days of diplomatic negotiations the ministry was reorganized, but under such conditions that the two European ministers could virtually control the government. The suspense was not destined to be of long duration. Turns of the wheel of fortune are not only frequent in Egypt, but they generally happen when least expected. It is called a country of surprises, and there is an Oriental proverb according to which only provisional things are permanent. An Arab does not finish his house for fear of some accident befalling it or its occupants. To keep off misfortune the structure is left unfinished, or some part of it is only provisional, to be replaced by that which is permanent at a future day. But this is always to be done and never is done. Conditions were formulated and imposed that were designed to insure the immovability of the ministers. But the Arab proverb held good, and the structure which rested on laborious negotiatiations lasting thirty days endured only eighteen days. On the 7th of April occurred what has been called the *coup d'etat* of the Khedive Ismail Pasha.

After the events of the 18th of February, the Khedive claimed that it was necessary for the safety of the country that he should again take the government into his own hands, and form a new ministry composed wholly of Egyptians. He requested Cherif Pasha to take the Presidency of a new ministry, and Cherif accepted. Once more the Khedive was the real as well as the nominal chief and head of the government, but the diplomatic and political circles of Europe were thrown into a state of great excitement; and at Paris, where the feeling against the Khedive was intense, his dethronement was loudly demanded. I had known Cherif Pasha since the time of my first arrival in Egypt. He was admitted by all persons to be a noble, honest, and just man, who never entered into intrigues or speculations. In his youth he had received a good European education, and had begun his career as an army officer and had risen to the rank of colonel. Always frank and sincere, he enjoyed more of the confidence of the people than any other person the Khedive could call into his service. It was not many days before matters were again smoothly running, so far as the local government of Egypt was concerned.

Cherif Pasha had been conversant for some time with the effort to procure an obelisk for New York. About a month after the so-called *coup d'etat*, when it seemed for the moment as if the European Powers were to acquiesce in the new order of things, I suggested to Cherif Pasha that I would like to have the matter of the obelisk terminated. Some days afterward, when I was calling upon him for another reason, he told me he desired to speak to the Khedive once more on the subject, that he should see him that evening, and if I would call on the morrow at eleven o'clook he would give me a definite answer, and I was led to understand that it would be a favorable one. * * *

The obelisk was secured, and the complications in the affairs of Egypt continued. From the time of the dismissal of the European ministers, on the 7th of April, France had not ceased to insist on the abdication of the Khedive, and had industriously labored with all the cabinets of Europe to obtain their support in effecting this purpose. The English Government gave its adhesion to this extreme measure with reluctance, acceding to the wishes of France about the middle of June. Other powers soon followed, and on the 27th of the same month, the Khedive, in accordance with an order which France and England had induced the Sultan to give, abdicated in favor of his son Mehemet Tewfik Pasha, who, on the same day, was proclaimed Khedive of Egypt, at the citadel in Cairo, with the usual pomp and ceremony. Three days later the ex-Khedived went into exile. The experiment of European ministers was not again tried. Cherif Pasha was continued at the head of the administration during the summer, but early in the autumn, what was known as the Riaz ministry was formed, which remained in power until it was overthrown by a revolt of the Egyptian army in September, 1881, when Cherif was again called upon by the Khedive to form a new ministry.

A Visit to an Egyptian Princess.

I generally found the Princess coiled up on a divan, attired more simply than her attendants, for she usually dressed in white, as her husband preferred it. Her jewels surpassed anything I ever saw; they were both quaint and valuable. This Princess I refer to was the first who ever introduced the fashion of birds and butterflies, made in precious stones, as ornaments for the head. I was with her one day when she was giving an order to a French woman to have several made for her in Paris. She selected them out of a book, and chose those of the brightest plumage. In those days visits were always long; you were generally expected to remain three or four hours. A short visit was looked on as not polite.

These beautifully dressed slaves handed chi-bouques (long pipes) to the visitors, and then others entered, carrying a tray draped and covered in velvet, embroidered in gold, with long gold fringes, while others poured out the coffee in small china cups, like our egg cups without the shank, and then placed them in gold "zarfs" set with precious stones. I have seen zarfs with large rubies and emeralds, worth I don't know how much, in this Princess's harem, and in filigee gold of the most equisite workmanship, and all done by native workmen. When you had finished your coffee, the slave came and took your cup, placing her hand on the top of the cup and holding the foot of the zarf with the other hand, making you a slight salutation, which you returned by putting your hand to your lips and head. After this, you conversed a little, in a sleepy fashion, as silence is golden in the East, and talkative people are not appreciated there. Then come the dancing girls, and the musicians, who play a wild kind of music, very unmusical to our ears, but seeming to give them intense pleasure, judging by the movements of the dancers. These girls are generally dressed in a kind of tinsel, and are most of them very young. The most wonderful feat they perform is taking a small coin off the floor with their mouths, bending back their bodies in a perfect arch without touching their hands, with the head thrown backward. This dance lasts about an hour and a half. I have seen them dance our "Lancers," which was very funny. They were danced in a much more elaborate style than we ever dance them. The Princess had this dance for me, in compliment to my country, and she turned to me and said: "This is the way you English ladies dance." I tried to disabuse her mind of such an idea. Whether I succeeded or not, I am sure I don't know. In the East they look on dancing as a menial occupation, and therefore cannot understand ladies and gentlemen indulging in such things and calling it amusement.

There is one very erroneous idea about Eastern people which I have read in several books, written by persons who had no practical experience of their habits and customs: which is, that they are very generous and give handsome presents. I can only say my opinion is quite the reverse, as I never received a present from one of them, and when I asked a lady the cause of it, she replied: "They hold you in too high esteem to dare to offer you anything." On one occasion I presented a lady to the Princess, and to my horror this lady intimated to the interpreter that she would like a Turkish costume; the next morning she received a magnificent one at her hotel; so that this proves that those who have had presents ask for them, and that these Turkish ladies throw the christian "dog" (as they term us) a bone, in the shape of a costume or jewel. I should prefer my self-respect to all their cast-off finery. There was a lady who was always boasting that she had such lovely presents from the Princess, and when someone asked the Princess why she liked this person so much she replied:

"Why, I don't like her at all, nor do I respect her."

"Then, Altesse, why do you give her such lovely jewels?"

"Why, she admires them, and says she would like them, so I throw them to her!"

When the guest has waited for the dancing girls to withdraw, she takes leave of the Princess, who rises and gives her the Eastern salutation, touching the heart, lips and forehead with her head, the guest doing the same. The attendants then conduct her to the outer hall, where other servants offer her a sweet kind of drink in large gold goblets of rare workmanship; then the eunuchs see her to her carriage and hand her in, her own footman not being allowed to enter the inner court-yard.

Those who have visited Egypt since the time of Ismail Khedive have never seen in his harems a reception such as I have described, as his ambition was to make his women appear Europeans, while he knew they were not. In the time of Said they were much purer in morals, and while they strictly adhered to their Mahometan customs you felt a respect for them, which you cannot feel now, as then it was the true metal, but now only gilt. It is a curious fact that now the only ladies I know who adhere to the Oriental costume and habits are the daughters of a Frenchman who became a Mohametan, and brought up his family strictly in the religion. They are very charming and cultivated, speaking five or six languages, and reading all the new magazines and reviews.—*Whitehall Review.*

A newly proposed plan for the ventilation of tunnels is the use of chemicals for absorbing the impurities of the air. A "chemical lung," based upon this principle, has been put to satisfactory test in London by a number of scientists.

"Is your cough any easier?" asked one of poor Hood's acquaintances, on calling to see how he was. "It should be," said the wit, from his pillow; "I have been practicing all night."

Stanley, the African explorer, has arrived at Lisbon.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

How a Blundering Judgment May be Responsible for the Most Serious Results.

Mr. Edwin Booth said recently that he supposed his lungs were affected, having a persistent cough until he saw Dr. Mackenzie of London, who found that this symptom arose from a disturbance of the liver.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The above item, which has been going the rounds of the press, is of no special significance other than to the personal friends of Mr. Booth, except that it brings to light a truth of the greatest importance to the world. Few people pass through life without the affliction of a cough at some point in their career. In most cases this is considered the result of a cold or the beginning of consumption, and thousands have become terrified at this revelation and have sought by a change of air and the use of cough medicines to avert the impending disaster. It may be said that more than half the coughs which are afflicting the world to-day do not have their origin in the lungs but are the result of more serious troubles in other organs of the body. "Liver coughs" are exceedingly common and yet are almost wholly misunderstood Arising from a disordered state of the liver they show their results by congesting the lungs. In fact, the efforts of the liver to throw off the disease, produce coughing even when the lungs themselves are in a healthy state.

But it is a mistake to suppose that such delicate tissues as the lungs can long remain in a healtry condition when they are being constantly agitated by coughing. Such a theory would be absurd. Consumption, which was feared at first, is certain to take place unless something is done to check the cause. This must be plain to every thoughtful mind. It stands to reason, therefore, that the only way in which "liver coughs" can be removed is by restoring the liver to health.

In this connection another fact of great importance becomes known, which can best be explained by the relation of an actual event. Mr. W——, a wealthy cattle dealer of Colorado, became greatly reduced in health and came east to Chicago for the purpose of being cured. He consulted Dr. J—— one of the leading physicians of the country on pulmonic subjects and began treatment for the cure of his lungs. But his cough increased while his strength decreased. Finally he determined to consult another physician and applied to Dr. B——. After a careful examination he was informed that his lungs was perfectly sound, while his kidneys were in a most terrible condition. He had all the apparent symptoms of consumption but he was suffering from the terrible Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption are often the sure indications of Bright's disease.

The above truths regarding coughs have been known by the leading physicians for several years but the public have never been informed of them. They are serious facts, however, and should be understood by all, so that dangers which might otherwise prove fatal may be avoided. They clearly prove one great truth which is, that the kidneys and liver are such vital organs that their health should be constantly guarded. The distressing, hacking cough, which is often dreaded as the forerunner of consumption and the wasting strength which accompanies it, in all probability may arise from weakened or diseased kidneys or liver, to restore which would cause returning health. How this most desirable end may be attained has long been a problem, but few people of intelligence at the present day have longer any doubts that the popular remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has done more to correct, relieve and restore these organs than any other preparations ever before known. There are hundreds of instances which have occurred within the past three months where individuals have believed themselves the victims of consumption, when, in reality it was deranged kidneys and liver, which this remarkable medicine has completely cured, as witness the following statement:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6, 1882.—I believe it to be a fact that thousands of cases of so-called consumption can be successfully treated by simply using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as directed. I was one of the "given up to die" persons—had every symptom of the last stage of consumption—bad cough of four years standing, night sweats, chills, etc., etc. A season south did no good, and the fact was the case looked discouraging. I took Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and in three months I regained over twenty pounds, and my health was fully restored. W. C. BEACH,

Foreman Buffalo Rubber Type Foundry.

There are thousands of people in America to-day who believe they are the victims of consumption and destined to an early grave and who are trying to save themselves by the use of consumption cures but are growing worse each hour. Let all such persons stop, and calmly consider whether they are not seeking to check a disease in the lungs when it is located in the kidneys and liver. Let them then treat the disease in its original stronghold and by the remedy which has been proven to be the most effective and then look for the return of health and happiness which such treatment is sure to bring.

The hair, to be fashionably dressed, must fall low on the neck in braids or coils, and over the forehead in loose, airy curls or rings.

There is a lingering of the damasse idea in some of the fall importations. Goods of this class are very pretty, and make up picturesquely.

TOO HONEST TO SUCCEED.

"Sir, I have here a little thing,
Quite touching in its way,
That tells of rippling waters
And the smell of new mown hay;
The bashful maiden's witching smile,
The lowing of the kine,
The meadows, spangled o'er with flowers,
The sunset most divine,
Are also pictured by the use
Of softly sounding words,
And over all there comes the sweet,
Low twittering of the birds '

'Twas then up spoke the editor:
"Your scheme is good," he said;
"On the rippling water racket
You are really quite ahead.
But the spangled meadow business
And the blushing country maid
Have long since copyrighted been,
And therefore I'm afraid
That your story will not answer;
But if you could only make
The maiden sweep the parlor
It would simply take the cake."

The poet man was much downcast,
The lustre left his eye;
He rose to go, and sadly said:
"I cannot tell a lie."

—*Chicago Tribune.*

LOVE ON A FARM.

BY SHIRLEY BROWNE.

'Are you my Aunt Dorcas?'

Mrs. Torrance had been entertaining a quilting bee that afternoon, and she had got the frame out of the way, the dishes washed up, and the apartment generally "tidied," when there came a meek tap at the door, and there in the yellow April twilight stood a small figure in a gray traveling shawl, and holding a bag.

'Sakes alive!' said Mrs. Torrance, 'Who be you?'

'I am Emily,' said the girl. 'Please let me in, for I am tired and cold. I've walked all the way from the station, and I've had nothing to eat since noon.'

'Well, I never!' said Mrs. Torrance. 'You're the city school-ma'am, ain't you, as went out to live with Cousin Shadrach? And he's dead and the money has all gone to the Widow and Orphan Fund? You didn't make much by that move, did you? And you've come back to us now, though we wasn't stylish enough for you before. Well, come in, come in.'

And Mrs. Torrance who was essentially a kind-hearted woman, albeit she could not repress the sneer that rose to her lips, moved the low rocker to the fire and flung another log on the andirons.

Cousin Shadrach had been the family Apple of Discord ever since they could remember. He was rich, he was eccentric, he was crabbed. He had shut the door in the face of all his relations, until, toward the last, sick and feeble, he had signified his desire that Emily Alden should come and take care of him. And Emily had gone.

There had been a spice of jealousy in the family as regarded Emily, for a long time. Emily had been looked upon as 'proud' and 'stuck up,' because, instead of entering a factory, or learning the dressmaker's trade, she had elected to be a teacher. She had never visited Job Torrance's family until now—now that Cousin Shadrach had willed his money to the widows and orphans—her own mother was dead, and her stepfather, a pompous old wholesale grocer, objected to step-children, so that there seemed to be no other haven of refuge left to her.

Who could blame Mrs. Torrance for a momentary feeling of triumph, when Emily Alden came thus to her doorstone in the twilight of that October day.

But she helped her off with her things, made a cup of tea for her, and finally escorted her to a little room under the roof-tree, where the floor was covered with a home-made rag carpet, and the bed was decorated with a rainbow "Job's troubles" quilt, and you could look out of the widow into a greening meadow, where a whip-poor-will plainted its melancholy refrain.

'I hope you wlll sleep well,' said Mrs. Torrance. "We have our breakfast at five.'

And then she went away.

Early as was the breakfast hour, Emily was awake at least an hour before it. As if the tumultuous glee of the robbins and blue-birds in the old orchard would permit anyone to sleep! And as she lay with her cheek against the pillow, watching the rosy dawn-light creeping up the wall, she heard the sound of voices in the meadow below her casement.

'What is she like, mother,' said Job, Jr., who was milking.

'Oh, she looks well enough,' Mrs. Torrance carelessly responded. 'Little and dark, with big shady eyes and a real Torrance mouth. Doesn't take a great deal, and is dressed shabby, as one might expect.'

'Poor thing!' said Job, pityingly.

'Well,' said Mrs. Torrance, sharply, 'I can't say but what I think she deserves all she's got. Them Aldens always were as proud as Lucifer.'

'You'll keep her, mother, of course.'

'I suppose so,' said Mrs. Torrance. 'I don't suppose she's got anywhere else to go."

There was no more delicious dozing for Emily now. She rose hurriedly, dressed herself and came down stairs.

'Aunt Dorcas,' she said, as she encountered that lady frying ham and eggs over the kitchen fire, 'what is there in this neighborhood for a woman to do?'

'Eh?' said Mrs. Torrance in surprise.

'To earn my living, I mean!' exclaimed Emily. 'Is the district school supplied with a teacher?'

Mrs. Torrance nodded as she placed the slice of frizzling ham on a blue-edged plate, and arranged the eggs in golden spheres above.

'Is there a factory hereabouts?' pursued Emily.

'Used to be,' said Mrs. Torrance, 'but they failed, and it's been shut up for ten months.'

'Do you know anyone who wants a girl?' pursued the city cousin.

Mrs. Torrance set the coffee-pot on the table, blew the horn for Job, and then responded to her niece's query by a counter-question.

'Why don't you stay here?'

'Because,' said Emily with spirit, 'I want to earn my own living.'

'Well, you can earn it here, can't you? I was calculating to hire a girl this spring; and if you'll work honestly for it, I'll give you the $6 a month I was going to pay hired help.'

Emily's pale face brightened.

'I should like that,' said she. And then Job came in, tall, handsome and flushed, his curls yet wet from the spring into which he had dipped them, and a sprig of trailing arbutus pinned onto his coat, and spoke a frank welcome to the young girl whom he had never seen before.

'So Cousin Shadrach Seely is dead,' he said.

'Yes,' said Emily, quietly.

'Did you like him?'

'No,' confessed the girl. 'He was cross and surly, and had no sympathy with anybody. But I tried to be kind to him, and he kissed me once before he died, and said I had been a good girl.'

'And then went and left his money to the Refuge for Widows and Orphans!, said Mrs. Torrance. 'That's Cousin Shadrach all over.

'He had a right to do as he pleased with his money,' said Emily, a faint glow rising to her cheeks.

'Well, it's all over and gone. There's no use talking about it now.'

And she sighed softly to think how many of life's hard angles might have been avoided in the future, if only Cousin Shadrach had been less interested in widows and orphans.

At the end of a month Mrs. Torrance was forced to acknowledge that Emily had well earned her $6 a month and board. The girl had about her that wonderful magnetic power which philosophers dub "executive ability," and New England housekeepers call "faculty." She was a natural cook—she did things without seeming to take any trouble at all.

'I don't understand it,' said Mrs. Torrance. 'A little dark, slim thing that was brought up to sit with her hands folded.'

And one sultry day in July, when Job and Emily came in from strawberrying, with crimson fingers, laughing faces, and baskets heaped high with the fragrant fruit, Mrs. Torrance started in the solitude of her dairy, where she was making "cottage cheese."

'I declare!' she cried; 'I wonder I never thought of that before. Oh, dear! oh, dear! I never can consent to it in the world.'

Job came to her that same evening.

'Mother,' said he, 'Emily has promised to be my wife.'

Mrs. Torrance burst into tears.

'You're only 26 years old, Job,' she faltered.

'Just two years older than when father married you, mother. Now—don't turn your face away; but tell me plainly, have you any fault to find with my choice?'

'No—no,' confessed Mrs. Torrance.

'Did you think I could possibly win a sweeter girl than Emily Alden?'

'No, I don't suppose you could, answered the mother-in-law elect; 'but it's natural, Job, to feel a little jealous, when you see some one else taking the first place in your child's heart.'

But when Job brought Emily in to receive her kiss of greeting, Mrs. Torrent had sufficiently conquered herself to bid her new daughter welcome.

'Though I s'posed, Emily,' said she, a little bitterly, 'that you looked higher than a farmer once.'

'I never looked higher than one of nature's noblemen' said Emily, with a smile that fairly won the old lady's heart.

That same evening, as they all sat together in the orange twilight, with the scent of tall, white lilies in the air, Emily suddenly broke the silence.

'Job,' said she, 'would you like to be rich?'

'Well, yes,' said Job, 'I'd like money enough to keep my wife in luxury.'

'Would you, Aunt Dorcas,' said Emily, turning to Mrs. Torrance.

'Of course I should,' said the matron, vigorously plying her knitting needles; 'but I don't ever expect it.

'But you are rich,' said Emily, with a little tremor in her voice. 'Job is rich—we are all rich together, with Cousin Shadrach Seely's money.

'But,' cried Mrs. Torrance, I thought he left it all to the widows and orphans.'

'Not all,' said Emily. 'It's a secret, but I may tell you now. Half was left to the Refuge—the other $30,000 is mine, to be paid over to me on the day on which I marry a man who, ignorant of Cousin Shadrach's bequest, has loved me loyally and well. It was the old man's whim, and I have respected it. Oh! Aunt Dorcas, I came to you because in my loneliness and bewilderment I knew not where else to go—but I little dreamed that I was entering directly into the kingdom of a noble heart.'

It was true. Shadrach Seely, eccentric in life, had been equally eccentric in his death—and when Mr. Mustybill, the lawyer, paid over the legacy, he said, chuckling:

'It is all right! It's exactly as my poor client would have it! I congratulate you, Mrs. Job Torrance!'

And Mrs. Torrance, the elder, has a higher opinion than ever of her daughter-in-law's attractions, now that they are in a background of gold.

A smart but ambitious man wrote his name and address on a ten dollar bank note, so that thousands of people would think of him as they handled that money. Four days afterwards the note was traced back to him by this means, with the pleasant discovery that it was counterfeit.

The short apron-front overskirt is seen upon new French dresses.

A NORTHERN WATERWAY.

Grand Things Predicted for the Commerce of the Athabasca River.

The project of the Hudson's Bay Co. in putting a steamboat on the Athabasca river is a movement that promises the most important results to that far-off country, and is one of the most daring of the many flights of enterprise that have marked the opening up of the northwest and much greater than their other act of building a tramway around Grand Rapids and putting steamers on the Saskatchewan. When a railway is built across an unopened country, a line of settlement is sure to follow, and to contribute largely to furnishing traffic for it. But this case is widely different, for its mission will be to open up a country at present unsettled by any save the employes of the Hudson's Bay company, some missionaries, a few traders, and a mere handful of men who have gone in this season to test the agricultural capabilities of the country to which the Athabasca affords the readiest access, and which is reported as being equal in fertility to any part of the continent. The steamer in question is no mere toy affair, but will be worthy of the noble stream it is to ply upon. It will be provided with powerful machinery of the most modern character, only equaled by that of the new steamer now being placed on the Saskatchewan.

Few people can form an adequtea conception of the difficulties to be overcome in taking the ponderous machinery overland to its destination, nor the amount of labor that will be involved in getting the necessary timber and material ready in those remote regions, where everything is done by hand, and where skilled workmen of the various classes necessary to construct the vessels must all be taken in by the company. Capt. Smith, so favorably known on the Saskatchewan, will probably be sent north to superintend the construction of the new vessel. The machinery, etc., were taken to Cariton a short time ago and dispatched to their destination by the company's ordinary route. The successful working of this boat will give an impetus to travel and trade that will soon make the present organized territories, with their lines of steamers and railways, seem to be among the central if not the eastern territories. This boat will be the pioneer in opening up a system of magnificent water-stretches far grander and of greater extent than the famed St. Lawrence system.—*Saskatchewan Herald.*

Increase of Wealth.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The increase of wealth in the country during the last eighty years has been materially greater than the increased advantage per capita. In 1800 the wealth of the United States was but $1,110,000,000 a per capita of $210; since then it has grown to $49 800,000,000, a per capita of $990. This is the most remarkable advance of actual wealth in financial history, as there was but a population of 5,300,000 in our republic in 1880. While we are richer than France or the United Kingdoms of Great Britian, they exceed us in the average wealth per capita. The United Kingdom has $44,100,000,000, a per capita of $1,260, and France has $37,200,000,000, a per capita of $1,045. There are some interesting evidences of growth in the following statistics, showing property values in the United States: Houses, $13,360,000,000; farms $9,615,000,000; railways, $5,220,000,000; public works, $5,225,000,000; forests, mines, etc., $2,793,000,000; cattle, $1,820,000,000; bullion, $720,000,000; shipping, $315,000,000. And then there is the little item of furniture quoted at $5,420,000,000, to make up the aggregate. In 1840 Great Britian was five times richer than the Unites States, and the pull ahead is very satisfactory.

The Meteors of the Dog Days.

The August meteors made a fine display this year, and attracted much attention, even from those who ordinarily care little for star-gazing. During the five days that the earth occupies in traversing the meteor stream, which in some places is about 8,000,000 miles broad, the number of these bodies that entered our atmosphere and were consumed by the intense heat developed by friction against the particles of the air must have been enormous. If they were not thus consumed, a shower of meteors would be a menace to human life. The amount of debris they leave floating in the air, in the shape of meteoric dust and other products of combustion, is comparatively insignificant, and yet not too small to be perceptible. Meteoric dust is continually finding its way slowly down to the earth's surface, and it is found even in the ooze of the sea bottom. A plate, coated with some sticky substance, and exposed to the air at a considerable elevation, and in localities where ordinary dust is not to be found, collects particles of meteoric iron especially after the earth has passed through a stream like that of the August or November meteors.

Lord Selkirk's Colony.

A recent visitor to Winnipeg, on the Red river, discovered the ruins of a fort which belonged to a colony founded in 1811 by Lord Selkirk, a Scotch philanthropist. He came over with 80 families, and for several years they prospered, but the destruction of their wheat crop made them poor again. Selkirk journeyed to Prairie du Chien in the dead of winter to get seed for the next year's planting. At this time there were 1,000 to 1,500 persons in the colony. Conflicts as to the ownership of the land ensued between Selkirk and the Hudson Bay company, and in 1825, bankrupt and disheartened, he returned to Scotland, some of the people accompanying him, and the rest scattered throughout Canada.

Secretary Lincoln has given orders to the engineers to proceed at once with the survey of the Hennepin Canal, and the work will be done, it is expected, in time to report to Congress this fall. The contest will then be opened again, and an effort will be made to defeat an appropriation to begin the actual work on the canal. The railroad lobby will be in Washington again, and the expert band of these monopolists will be easily detected in the progress of the opposition. It is believed that the report of the engineers will recommend an appropriation of about $500,000 for expenditures next year on the excavation, provided the people of the state vote to turn the Illinois and Michigan canal over to the government.

Joseph Durrinlurger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications he was enabled to walk round again all right.

Genuine hospitality consists in treating all with a courtesy that you yourself would be treated with.

An Old Friend.

He was afflicted with lame back and general debility; he was recommended THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL which cured him at once. This famous specific is a positive remedy for bodily pain.

Fight the bad thoughts that seek entrance to the mind—they are more than a thousand other enemies.

WHAT WE DO NOT LIKE TO SEE.

A man who knows so much you cannot tell him anything.

A yellow saffron-colored skin, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to restore the complexion.

One man occupying a section in a railway car and his valise and grip sack half another, while modest people are squeezed in and packed away sardine style.

A live business man who is oftener incapacitated from business on account of dyspepsia, when Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure the worst case of this insidious man-killer.

A man in the street car who sits and waits for some other fellow to get up and give a lady the seat.

A person who is always complaining of bilious attacks and sick headaches when the trouble can so easily be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

A niminy priminy lah-di dah-di cigarette smoking specimen of Miss Nancy, who parts his hair in the centre and tries to pass for a nice young man.

A person that we like, but whom we would like much better if he did not come so close on account of his disagreeable foul breath, and who won't take Burdock Blood Bitters to purify it.

A person who will succeed in proving to every lady in the land they look perfectly hideous in head gear of huge proportions, especially at a theatre.

The man who reads this, and who fails to prescribe Burdock Blood Bitters to his wife, who is a martyr to sick headaches.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agt's, Detroit, Mich.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

SUICIDE MADE EASY.

Let your liver complaint take its own course and DON'T take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

I envy none that know more than myself, but pity them that know less.

"DRAGGING PAINS."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with "female weaknesses" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effects in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

With a good conscience, and honest thought can pity the man of money.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

One of the mistakes of life is that the happiness we enjoy comes from men's opinions of ourselves.

A Leap into Popular Favor.

It is not always that the world acknowledges what is right and best; but BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, by universal acquiesence, have been awarded the premium for cleansing the blood, curing indigestion, constipation, regulating the and toning up weak nerves. Price $1.00.

Instead of complaining of the thorns among the roses we should be thankful for the roses among the thorns.

Great improvements have recently been made in Carboline, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the great natural hair renewer, and now it is absolutely perfect, as an exquisite and delightfully perfumed hair dressing and restorer. Everybody is delighted with it. Sold by all druggists.

Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything.—Sterne.

RUPTURE red without operation or the injury trusses inflict DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 1 Broadway, New York. His book, with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure mailed for 10 cents

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the great *Allonas Clover Hulling Attachment* write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield. O.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY! Young man or old, if you want a luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers, or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere, don't be humbugged. Try the Great Spanish Discovery, which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CTS. to Dr. JUAN GONZALEZ, Box 1649, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

YOUNG MEN if you want to learn telegraphy in a few months and be sure of a situation at good wages, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

PATENTS ... Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

A Business Education should be possessed by every young man and woman. The best place to get it is at the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College. Write for College Journal—sent free.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE Will be on exhibition at the STATE FAIR, at JACKSON. Look out for it. Send to me for price. Geo. W. Hill, - Detroit, Mich.

Do you wish to obtain good and Patents? then write to or call upon Thos. S. Sprague & Son, 57 West Congress St. Detroit, Mich. Attorneys in Patent Causes. Established 15 years. Send for pamphlet. Free.

Patents,

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. 8

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A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

M. R. P. 403

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TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine. Guarantees of cure sued by Farrand Williams & Co. Detroit, Mich

Glass WILLIAM REID, Wholesale and Retail dealer in French and American WINDOW GLASS, PLATE GLASS, Ribbed and Rough Plate for Sky Lights, Cut and Enameled Glass, Silver Plated Sash Bars, French and German Looking Glass Plates. Lead and Oil, Colors, Putty, Points, etc., 73 and 75 Larned st., West, Detroit, Mich. If building and in want of anything write for estimates.

THE GOLDSMITH Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Detroit, is the oldest, largest, most thorough and practical, has the most able and experienced teachers, finest rooms, and better facilities ever way, than any other business college in Michigan. Ask our graduates and the business men of Detroit, about our School. Call or send for Circulars. Shorthand by a Practical Reporter.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our fall price list for 1882. *Free* to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of *everything* required for Personal or Family use, with over 2,000 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution who make this their special business. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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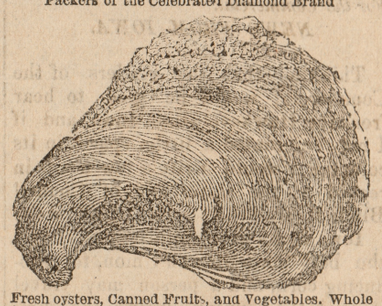

Fresh oysters, Canned Fruits, and Vegetables. Whole sale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits. 53, 55 and 57 Jefferson Avenue Detroit.

BILLIARD TABLES. Send for our prices & illustrated catalogue. *SCHULENBURG MF'G CO., DETROIT MICH.*

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,** with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, **without intoxicating.** No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use **Hop Bitters.** Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them. **D. I. C.** is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

D. C. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 219 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS

A Fair Exchange.

Will you exchange a chronic case of Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bilious Temperament—to give your torpid Liver activity, and thus strengthen your Digestion, regain energy, comfort, health and spirits, *all* for 75c? A single bottle of ZOPESA will do this. A few doses surprise those who try Zopesa. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in their many forms Zopesa is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts speedily and pleasantly.

IT'S EVERY ONE'S DUTY—To improve the opportunities presented for health, cheerfulness, and comfort. *See to it*, that ZOPESA is used in your family for Dyspepsia and Biliousness. It is guaranteed to remove them.

IT STIRS—The dormant energies by aiding digestion and giving the Liver new life. ZOPESA (from Brazil) cleanses the system of all impurities. Try a 10 cent sample.

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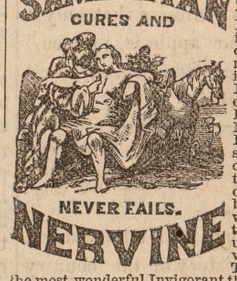
CLUBS OF 5 NAMES FOR $1.00. Subscriptions taken only during September and October at this rate. Agents roll up a big list—there is money in it from now till after the Campaign. Address *POST & TRIBUNE,* Detroit, Mich.

SAMARITAN NERVINE CURES AND NEVER FAILS.



Is unfailing and infallible in curing Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, Saint Vitus' Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula and all Nervous and Blood diseases. To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samaritan Nervine is Invaluable.—Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. For sale by all Druggists. DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

Inclose stamp for Circulars.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, September 23, 1882.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME.

For Lieutenant Governor,
MOREAU S. CROSBY.

For Secretary of State,
HARRY A. CONANT.

For State Treasurer,
EDWARD H. BUTLER.

For Auditor General,
WILLIAM E. STEVENS.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,
MINER S. NEWELL.

For Attorney General,
J. J. VAN RIPER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
VARNUM B. COCHRANE.

For Member State Board of Education,
BELA W. JENKS.

Republican Congressional Ticket.

For Representative in Congress,
JOHN K. BOIES.

The Hillsdale Standard has changed its form to a six column quarto, an improvement. It is a "*Standard*" republican sheet.

The East Saginaw Herald has enlarged and presents a nice appearance. The Herald is ably conducted. It is bound to keep up with the rapid growth of the valley. DeLand has Hubbell on the brain. You can't topple Ferry over with Hubbell. Take up another man like Willits and you will stand a better chance.

There was just one thing in Mr. Boies' speech before the Adrian Convention, in which he was mistaken, that in regard to rotation. Rotation has not been popular in this District. Opposition to it kept Beaman, Waldron and Willits in Congress from six to ten years each. When once warm in his seat he will not be an advocate or rotation, not much.

The chief objection the Commercial has in sending Democratic Congressmen to Washington is, that when they get there they join such Republican scamps of whom Secor Robinson is a fit type, in promoting the worst kind of jobs. They sell out to the worst men in the Republican party so cheaply. For the interest of honest legislation, the fewer Democrats we have in Congress the better judging from the last session.

The New York Sun goes for recreant Democratic members of Congress pretty lively, and the New York Times meets the Sun half-way in regard to Republican plunderers. But the New York Sun combs down those papers like the Argus and Sentinel which brag on Democratic purity. It concedes that the Democrat rascals are in excess:

It is in vain to deny there is much in the recent history of both the Democrats and the Republicans to alienate the members of each party, or, at least, to render them indifferent to its success or failure. Take, for example, the vote at the last session of Congress on the stupendous swindle commonly known as the River and Harbor steal. We find that while the Republicans were in the majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives, a larger number of Democrats than of Republicans voted for the bill in its original form, voted for it again when it came from the Conference Committee, and wound up by voting to override the President's veto. Now, whatever may be said of the conduct of the Republicans who voted as usual for this wholesale plunder, it is needless to say that the Democrats who recorded their names in the affirmative were recreant to all the principles, the history, and the traditions of the Democratic faith.

Now then the Democratic press will do well to exhibit a good degree of modesty in going for Republican rascals. The Adrian Press confesses that only a "little piece" of our apple is "rotten," while the New York Sun confesses that their's is almost wholly so.

UNSAFE TO SEND DEMOCRATS TO CONGRESS.

The Democratic party is a lame duck. No party in the history of the country had such splendid opportunities. But the class of men they sent to Congress only looked for pelf and plunder, utterly selfish, with no thought for the good of party or country, ever ready to sell out to the few godless Republicans like Secor Robbison. Yoked with these few corrupt Republicans, Democratic Congressman constitute a majority and can gain their unlawful desires. The only safe way is to make the Republican majorities so large as to prevent these raids of unprincipled men upon the public treasury.

How pure at heart and sound in head,
With what divine affections bold,
Should be the man whose thought would hold
An hour's communion with the dead!

THE ADVANTAGES 'OF A SMALL PARTY.

BY A SOUND, LEVEL HEADED WASHTENAW REPUBLICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—A few years ago when the Republican party of old Washtenaw was strong and vigorous, with a clear majority over all opposition, a person who as a Democrat in Boss Tweed's time had learned some tricks of management, kindly came into the Republican party and elected himself its manager. It would naturally be supposed that the party was increased at least one vote by this acquisition; but this would be a mistake; it began to lose strength and votes from that hour. This is curious too; for the state was all the while growing stronger and stronger Republican. But curious things will happen.

The self-elected manager has run the party until the Democrats have a substantial majority in the county, and if a Republican is elected at all, it is only because he is very popular or his opponent very weak. This great loss of republican strength would naturally be considered a disadvantage; but here again we meet with something curious, for the weaker the party grows the better it evidently is for the manager.

When the party was strong, everybody turned out to the caucuses, they had their favorite candidates for county offices with some prospect of electing them, and they labored for their nomination, and asked no body's permission. But this sort of independence was inconsistent with due subordination, and must be restrained and put down; and the stronger the party was the more difficult it was to curb it. When therefore under the judicious dictation of the manager the party grew smaller and smaller, the caucuses were managed easier and easier, until at last a single man could give himself the unanimous delegation to a congressional convention by the simple act of naming the man who should name the committee to name the delegation. This must be called a great triumph in engineering skill, and if the result should be to drive a few hundred voters out of the party in disgust, why those who remain will be managed all the easier. If the party could be reduced down to a sufficient number for delegates from each town and ward, the delegates might be named without the bother of a caucus.

It is true this course sacrifices the county, but what of that? It gives a solid delegation to congressional and State conventions, and there is where the prizes of management are to be got. It is said that in one of the old rotten borroughs of England eighty years ago or so a single man held a meeting at which he elected himself chairman, nominated himself for member of parliment and declared himself elected. Perhaps Michigan might some day get a Governor in that way, if the voting body could only be reduced to a unanimous ONE.

For the Commercial.

NEWS FROM IOWA.

Thinking that the readers of the Commercial would be glad to hear from the Hawkeye state, Iowa, and if I may be granted a little space in its columns, I would write a few words in regard to the state, and of Council Bluffs the rail road center of the west.

Iowa ranks as one of the best, if not the best state in the Union, for producing corn, and a person may travel through the country during the summer season for miles and miles and see only corn fields. It also produces all other kinds of grain, the soil is very rich and fertile, and is of a dusk color being formed of decayed vegetable matter, making the land very productive. One thing about it is that stones are seldom found here which would seem rather strange to farmers in Michigan.

The land is fast becoming settled and being cultivated to a large extent, and in a few years land can not be bought at any price for cultivating purposes.

As to education it stands high, school houses are being scattered all over its broad teritory, giving all classes a chance of getting a good education.

One of the largest and best cities of the state is Council Bluffs, and is situated at the base of the beautiful bluffs that range along the Missouri river, and rises at this point almost perpendicular from eighty to one hundred feet above the city, giving a fine view of the whole county and of the city of Omaha, Neb., which is directly across the river. There will not be space for me to give a full account of the early history of the place but will say that the first white men who settled on the spot were named Harris, in 1837, and had formerly made their home in Michigan. It was then named Harrisville after a celebrated Artic navigator, and then changed to the present one. In the early history of the city it was prophesied that there would be another city ranking to that of N. Y. and Chicago, and that Council Bluffs would be the place in view. For at this point rail roads, north, south, east and west, would center, and to-day has nine, and a prospect of others. Time will not permit me to name all, so I will only mention the Union Pacific which is one of the largest lines on the continent, terminus being C. B. and which all roads connect.

The Union Pacific bridge crossing the Missouri river connecting the states of Iowa and Nebraska, is a grand structure it is seventy feet above the water's surface, resting on iron cylinders eight and one half feet in diameter, sunk by the pneumatic process to the solid rock at a depth of from seventy to eighty feet below the water's surface, and filled with solid masonry from bottom to top. The spans are 250 feet each, and the total length of bridge proper 2750 feet. This stupendous structure is one of the finest in the country, costing the large some of two and one half million dollars.

The Union Pacific hotel and depot where all roads connect and the baggage is transfered, is a handsome building, the hotel being neatly furnished with accommodations for the passengers. And when the trains arrive and depart is a sight to see, for the people rushing to and fro looking for friends, or departing on the other trains. It will be impossible for me to give a full account of the business done here and will say that there are mercantile trades of all kinds.

The population numbers about 20,000 inhabitants, and has twenty-four hotels, eleven ward schools and two high schools, twelve churches, nineteen secret and benevolent societies, three fire companies, four banks and a large number of wholesale and retail stores. Our city is fast becoming populated as eastern people are coming west making their homes here, and is in a fair way of becoming one of the large cities of the west, and that time will only tell as to its future growth.

But I see that my article is getting long, so I will leave it here hoping that if time will permit, to write at some future time giving you a better description of the city and surroundings.

Wishing you success I remain,

J. L. BOYCE.

HILLSDALE, SEPT. 12, 1882.

The Michigan Mutual Benefit Association of Hillsdale presents this report of its business since its organization on the first of March, 1879. The first of this month it is three years and six months since we wrote our first application, and, since that time we have had ten deaths and made eleven assessments. Below are the names of the parties who have died, and the amount paid to each.

Jacob April, Ann Arbor, Mich, 1,401.50.
Henry Waldron, Hillsdale, Mich, 1,320.00.
George Welch, York Mich, 1,703.00.
Mrs. Cynthia Mount, Homer Mich, 2,069.98.
Lafayette Chaffee, Ann Arbor Mich, Compromized on account of fraud and misrepresentation in application, 1,708.74.
George Fleck, Dexter, Mich. 2,700.00.
Norman E. Blowers, Cambridge, Mich. 2,904.00.
Benjamin Calvin, Insured in Hillsdale Co. 3,000.00.
Wm. A. Kent, Coldwater, Mich. 3,000.00.
Mrs. Silvina Harrington, Homer, Mich, not due but will be paid within 30 days. 3,000.00.

Thus it will be seen that we have paid the last three losses in full and that with only ten deaths during three and one-half years, we have a surplus over on each assessment, which when it amounts to $3,000, will save an assessment We are working hard to increase our membership so that one assessment will pay two losses.

We present our plan to the people in this State, asking them to investigate it fully, and ask themselves if they can afford to go without a life insurance when it can be carried at so small a cost. Our plan is purchased at its actual cost, and remember that we are paying our losses in full. An example of the cost of carrying $3,000 in our association to a person of 40, assessment $1.82, eleven assessments $20.02 for three years and one-half, besides the annual dues.

Call upon our Agent and get a circular, or write to the Secretary.

Certificate holders corresponding with the office will please give the number of their certificate.

HON. I. B. CARD, PRES. E. N. SKINNER, SEC'Y.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series Books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't Doubt It.

Failure is not always followed by failure, and although you may have tried remedies repeatedly without benefit, don't doubt that you will find the right thing yet. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR is a positive remedy for corns, and once used at once cured. This fact has been vouched for by thousands who have used it. Sold by druggists.

It does not depend so much upon the amount earned, as upon the economical habits. We take the following from the Free Press:

It, of course, depends largely upon the disposition of the persons; but a young man and woman of good common sense and economical habits, ought to lay up money with this income.

Nine dollars a week looks small, but let me make a little calculation:

Fifty-two weeks at $9. . . .		$468
Rent for fifty-two weeks. . .	$120	
Living for " " . . .	208	
Clothes for " " . . .	100	
Balance.	40	
Total.	$468	$468

The "Balance" for incidentals, medicine, etc.

This is my wife's last year's account in brief, and what has been done can be done.

We do not, however, eat "twenty-five cents' worth of meat at a meal," (but we have all we want, and the best), nor do we dress in broadcloth or silks and satins, but our clothes are good and substantial, and compare favorably with the dress of our neighbors, and we live in a respectable neighborhood. I do not say this to brag, but it does seem to me that a husband and wife who wished could get along on $9 a week. My wages are now $12 a week, or $624 a year. Out of this I expect, Providence permitting, to save $200 this year toward a home.

GREATEST DISCOVERY SINCE 1492

For coughs, colds, sore throat, Bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

The weakness and wickedness of ou times is the lack of training in the principles of honesty and integrity,—the failure to root the conscience in principles of truth and honor.

Mr. Moody thinks those who build circuses have had a better idea of how audiences are to be reached than those who have built the churches, and so expresses his preference for circuses as preaching places.

SKINNY MEN.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weekness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. Mich. Depot, JAMES E DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. 931-1y-alt.

Found at Last.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop its falling, has been long sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam, distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want. Sept.

A World Wants Proof.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and not in chewing the string which tied the bag. Therefore, take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. It cures all blood disorders, torpid liver, sick headache, costiveness, and all diseases of the urinary organs. The best appetizer and tonic known. Sold by Frank Smith. Fifty cents per bottle. 948-1-year 1

Special Notice Column.

CALL and see the 5 and 10 cent counters at **Mrs. Gooding's,** in the Cady Block. 666

STRAYED or STOLEN!

From my premises, at Geddesburgh, **Two Young Cattle.** One Two-Year-Old Red Heifer, One Two-Year-Old Red Steer with White Spots. A Liberal Reward will be paid for the return of the Cattle or for information as to their whereabouts.

966 **L. A. BARNES.**

MRS. GOODING!

Has just **Returned** from New York with an Elegant Line of New Goods.

PLANTS FOR SALE!

At **Weston's Earth for Flowers,** Hamilton Street, South. 964-4-w.

LADIES SELECTING NEW HATS For the **Fair** Please call at MRS. GOODING' In the Cady Block.

AN ELEGANT Line of **Feathers** at MRS. Gooding's in the Cady Block.

FOR SALE!

The **Residence** of **F. H. Pease,** Corner of Washington and Pearl Streets. For Farther Information Enquire at the Store of

F. K. REXFORD.

CALL and see the 5 and 10 cent **Counters** at **Mrs Gooding's,** in the Cady Block. 966

HAIR GOODS!

In all the Latest Styles at **Mrs. Gooding's** In the Cady Block.

FOR SALE!

A Good Horse Barn. Enquire at the Post Office of

963 **C. SPENCER.**

BELLE WARNER M. D., Successor to Ruth A. French, M. D., Residence and Office opposite Post Office. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Calls promptly responded to Special attention given to Obstetrics Diseases of Women and Children. 957-1-yr.

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Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

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A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

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6,000 yds.	Good Prints,	3½c	per yd.
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Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

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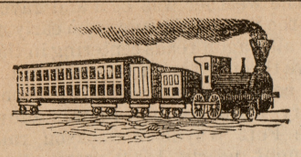

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, MARCH 26, 1882.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	Express except Saturday.	‡Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 55	10 24	6 42	4 46	8 45	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 23	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 08	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 45	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 25	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 25	-----	8 05	5 52	10 00	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson ----	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 05	12 45
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Accomo.	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	Night Express except Sat
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	6 45	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson-----	3 05	4 05	7 05	9 30	12 40	5 00
Chelsea-----	3 58	-----	7 50	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor--	4 37	5 07	8 25	10 34	2 04	6 25
Ypsilanti----	4 55	5 23	8 43	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	5 20	5 45	9 08	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit---Ar	6 15	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-28; Ypsilanti, 10-41; Detroit, 11-40.

The Chicago Express leaves Detroit at 4-00 a. m, reaches Ypsilanti at 5-05, Ann Arbor 5-19. Jackson 7-02 and Chicago 2-50 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

O. G. RUGGLES, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago*

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—YPSILANTI BRANCH

FROM YPSILANTI.				TO YPSILANTI
Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.	STATIONS. Leave. Arrive.	Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.
A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P. M.
7 00	9 15	----Ypsilanti ---	5 55	5 15
7 25	9 34	----Pittsfield ---	5 39	4 40
7 55	9 45	----- Saline-----	5 29	4 10
10 23	10 23	-- Manchester --	4 55	2 50
P.M. 3 15	12 05	--- Hillsdale----	3 25	8 30 A.M.
-----	8 00	Ar Chicago Dp	7 55	A.M.
-----	5 35	Ar Toledo Dp	10 50	-----
-----	10 10	Ar Cleveland Dp	7 00	-----
A.M. -----	3 55	Ar Buffalo Dp	12 45	-----

Trains run by Columbus time,

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

COUNTY NEWS.

YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP.

Mr. & Mrs. James Moore, a daughter 24th inst.

Rawsonville cheese factory closed the 23rd inst.

Miss Mamie Fletcher is on the sick list—fever.

Master Jay, son of Perrin & Sybil Brown is very ill—fever.

Mr. & Mrs. Alonzo Eaton, of Detroit, have been the guests of Mr. & Mrs. Caleb Eaton.

The State Fair was well attended from this section, especially by the young gentlemen and as many more "somebody else."

Mrs. Leon Brown and Miss L. Phelps have returned from Glyndon, Minn. Mrs. B. has been very sick since.

Mr. E. D. McGraw, well known by many readers of our paper, was recently married in Topeka. Kan.

Miss Augusta Stilwell, of Nashville, has been visiting her friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. John Wright has just completed her third year as Superintendent of the Model sunday-school. As a token of appreciation of her merited works the sunday-school presented her last sabbath with a large, beautifully bound Bible Encyclopædia and a concordance in two volumes.

NEWCOMB ITEMS.

IN MEMORIAM.—How true it is that,

"'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all"

Emma May Megan has only gone home, and the fond parents were called to render up to the Master the trust he had given them. But she will be there to welcome the loved ones when they shall come. Like the flowers, her life here was of but few months duration, yet many outside the family circle had learned to love her.

"No chastisement for the present seemeth to be joyous but rather grevious, nevertheless afterwards it yieldeth the peacable fruits of righteousness to them which are exercised thereby." "For whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth."

"But the voice of our child is silent forever,
The light of our dwelling in darkness hath set;
Tho' death comes like sleep 'tis a slumber that never,
No, never, shall break till the judgment is met.
Fairwell then, beloved, the Master hath called thee,
To join with the blood-bought and sanctified throng;
To this dark world of ours, O, who would recall thee,
Who would lessen thy transports or silence thy song"!

From The Reporter.

Mrs. Joe. T. Jacobs was called to Columbus, Ohio, last Thursday, by the announcement that the life of her mother, Mrs. Aston, was seriously endangered by an attack of creeping paralysis. A telegram received since brought the news that she was dead, and on Monday Mr. Jacobs went on. The funeral occurred yesterday.

From the Courier.

Hon. A. J. Sawyer is at Howard City and other places in the northern part of this state. He will return Monday.

Some of our enterprising citizens are actually engaged in getting stock taken for a bank with $50,000 capital, and we are informed that the whole of the stock is taken. The leading spirits in the enterprise are Messrs. Kempf, Jacobs and Keck.

From the Argus.

Albert Crane, E. P. Allen and Judge Ninde of Ypsilanti, D. B. Taylor of Chelsea, Frank Jones of Saline, and Mr. Freeman of Manchester were in attendance at opening of court Monday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday, Sept. 18. J. W. Herrick vs. J. A. Polhemus. Motion for security of costs continued to Oct. 9.

Elvira M. Dale vs. Dale, Doane and others. Motion to set aside judgment continued to Oct. 9.

Jeannette M. Hopkins vs. Henry E. Hopkins. Divorce ordered on grounds of cruelty and desertion. Complainant resides in this city, defendant abroad.

Alice Whitaker vs. Finley B. Whitaker. Divorced on grounds of cruelty. Residents of Chelsea.

Ida L. Sabine vs. Louis A. Sabine.—Divorced for cruelty. Complainant of this city, defendant of Detroit.

Court adjourned to Oct. 9.

The following have received licence to teach:

Florence Ruckman, Saline; Maud M. Pearson, Ypsilanti; Addie Gilmore, Ypsilanti.

JUDGE JOSLYN TELLS A GOOD STORY OF A WAYNE COUNTY PETTIFOGGER.

A few days ago Judge Joslyn, who has been holding court here in place of Judge Andrew Howell, told the following very good story in our hearing:

A bright young lawyer of Detroit went out to Wyandotte, to try a case before a justice of the peace. He had a supreme court opinion that was exceedingly "pat," covering every point in the case. He read the opinion, to the manifest discomfiture of the country pettifogger who was opposed to him on the case. But the pettifogger was not to be thus put down so easily, and asked to see the book containing the opinion. Holding it in his hand, he began with many gesticulations a sort of speech

"Your honor," he shouted, "your honor, may it please the court." The old fellow was evidently sparring for an opening. He mumbled over the sentences of the opinion, reached the conclusion, and then his eyes brightened, and his tone became more confient.

"May it please the court," he said, "my young friend from Detroit has come out here with an intention—an intention, sir, to deceive us common country people, and overcome us by his superior learning. But, sir, he can't do it. I will expose him. This opinion of the supreme court that he quotes, is an opinion delivered by Justice Graves, of that bench. It is the opinion of Justice Graves; but, may it please the court, what does that last sentence mean? 'The other justices conquering!' (Concurring.) The opinion that our young friend from Detroit here offers is the opinion, your honor, of Justice Graves—but the other justices conquered! They conquered, sir!"

The court saw the point, and wasn't going to tie himself up to an opinion that had been overborne by the balance of the court. He decided against the Detroit attorney, and the pettifogger won the case.—*Adrian Times.*

NORMAL ITEMS.

"Hanford is Back" is the song we sing.

Thursday afternoon was given to the students to "do" the Fair.

Society meetings in school hours are forbidden by the faculty.

Mrs. W. C. Hewitt *nee* Myra J. Redfield visited the Normal during the week.

The societies met in full force Friday night. Some new members were added to each society. The new students will find it to their advantage to engage in society work.

Miss Louise P. Gordon of Battle Creek, a student of last year has gone to Colorado for her health.

The teachers have begun to sign the classification papers. It was expected that this ceremony would be omitted hence many of the papers are missing.

Prof. McLouth's chemistry class is the largest he has ever had, now fifty-two. An addition to the laboratory will have to be made if it increases much more.

Notably among the visitors of the week were Rev. Mr. Sunderland and his wife, Rev. Mr. Elwood, Mrs. Daniel Putnam and Miss Mary B. Putnan.

It has been found imperative to appropriate fifteen minutes after recess for a business hour in which necessary business with the different teachers may be transacted. This lengthens the morning session fifteen minutes and causes groanings unutterable.

Wednesday morning Hon. Varnum B. Cochrane, Supt. of Public Instruction, and Hon. B. W. Jencks of the State Board of education, appeared on the stage. Mr. Cochrane made a short speech expressing his pleasure at seeing over three hundred "teachers." The sparkling of his diamond ring made his remarks all the more impressive.

EVE'S DAUGHTERS,—Or, "Common Sense for Maid, and Mother," by Marion Harland, the popular author of "Common Sense in the Household," is the title of a new book from the press of J. S. Goodman & Co., of Chicago, Ill. It is a book for women. To them it abounds in lessons of value. We invite attention to their advertisement in another column.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee says: "Marion Harland's new book, 'Eve's Daughters,' is, perhaps, the most remarkable work of the kind ever published. The graceful and sympathetic writer, whose hand has already done so much to lighten the labors and brighten the lives of her sisters, in these pages admits every American mother, daughter, and wife to a series of confidential talks, every word of which is instinct with candor, good sense, delicacy and sincerity. No man can read it without gathering from its pages a new lesson of tenderness and sympathy for the yoke-fellow of his life; no mother without yearning to instil its truths into the tender heart of her daughter, and no daughter without learning to honor with a still tenderer devotion the mother who has died to the world that she might live in it.

We devoutly wish that every American woman would consult its pages and heed the lessons of this charming and pre-eminently useful book. Its lessons are especially needed that the life of to-day may be made better and the hope of to-morrow made brighter."

"Wonderous indeed is the virtue of a true book."—Carlyle.

The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fever. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

My Daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved. C. M. Stanley, Dealer in boots and shoes, Ithaca, N. Y. 967-2w.

Mannificient promises sometimes end in paltry performances." A magnificient exception to this is found in Kidney-Wort which invariably performs even more cures than it promises. Here is a single instance: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her liver complaint."

Mr. J. Vanderveen, druggist, Grand Haven, Mich.—I can safely recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the head, &c. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased of you I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had a headache most of the time. Henry Lilly, Agent for the American Ezpress Co., Grand Haven Mich. 967-2w.

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering from low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, week constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Eclectric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cts. a bottle, by FRANK SMITH. 5

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 963-1y

If you have a cold or cough of any kind buy a bottle of Hill's Peerless Cough Syrup USE IT ALL. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and I will refund your money. I also sell the Peerless Worm Specifics on the same terms, NO CURE NO PAY. Cobb's Little Rodophyllin Pills will cure Headach, Billiousness, Constipation, etc., or no pay One pill a dose. J. B. LEMLEY, Druggist, Ypsilanti. 925-1year.

A Fact which Cannot be Disputed.

One of the principal reasons of the wonderful success of Dunk's Camphorated Arnica since its manufacture is that it is prepared strictly on honor. Its proprietor does not intend to use any inferior goods, but uses the very best that can be bought in the market regardless of cost. It is receiving the endorsement of our best physicians and is prescribed by them daily. Read what Dr. O. P. Barber, of Saginaw City, Mich., says:

OFFICE OF DR. O. P. BARBER, Saginaw City, Mich., Jan. 25, 1881.

W. B. Moore, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Have used your preparation known as Dunk's Camphorated Arnica, and can unhesitatingly recommend it as the best external application I have ever seen for Bruises, Chapped Hands or Face, Rheumatism, etc., in fact, wherever an external application is needed. Yours, O. P. BARBER.

Sold by all druggists. Price 50c. a bottle.

Improved for Mind and Body.

There is more strength-restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As a appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector, there is nothing like it, and invalids consequently find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body.- COMMERCIAL. Sept.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Fred Ingram.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranted to cure you. For sale by Fred Ingram.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made misserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure if a remedy for you. For sale by Fred Ingram.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasel Injector free.

For lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by INGRAM.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by Fred Ingram.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Fred Ingram.

CROOP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Ingram. 941 1 year alt.

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THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG

OUR WILD INDIANS

Introduction by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Contains a truthful and graphic record of the author's observations, thrilling adventures and exciting experiences during 33 years among the wildest tribes of the Great West. Splendidly illustrated with Steel Plates, Fine Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in fifteen colors. Has received the unqualified endorsement of the most eminent men of our country. Gen. Grant writes: "The best book on Indian and Frontier Life ever written." Bishop Wiley, of Cincinnati, says: "A much needed book and one of immense value." Chicago *Interior:* "A book of standard and substantial value." Chicago *Advance:* "No other book contains as full and accurate account of the Indians." *Chicago Tribune:* "It reads like a romance, and is far superior to any book ever published on the subject." The *Chicago Inter Ocean:* "It vividly portrays the Indian just as he is."

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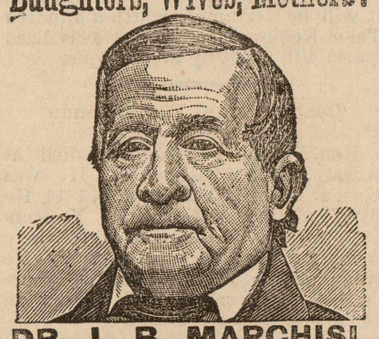

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UTICA, N. Y.,

Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Lucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

The World still Moves.

Notwithstanding Mother Shipton's dire prediction, the world still exists. The people will live longer if they use Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, which subdues and conquers coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, and all diseases of the lungs. For proof call at Frank Smith's drug store and get a bottle free. 948-1-yr 1

ROUGH ON RATS.

The thing desired found at last. Ask your druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats mice roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c. boxes. 931 1y-alt.

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RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

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The Leading Base Burner in the World.

Universal Popularity and Enormous Sales prove its Superior Merits.

Thousands in Successful Operation.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Should be stopped. Neglect often results in an **incurable lung disease or consumption** BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrup and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis' Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merrited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere. 922 1y

$72 a WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. 937 1-yr.

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I will mail (Free) the recipt for a simple **Vegetable Balm** that will remove **Tan, Freckles, Pimples** and **Blotches,** leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, **Ben. Vandelf & Co.,** Barclay St., N. Y. 937 1-yr.

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WALLACE & CLARKES.

WE have **7** floors 20x80 feet, all crammed & jammed full of cheap medium and rich furniture. We buy in **car load lots.** We pay **spot cash** and get our goods way down to the bottom and are giving our customers unheard of **low prices. Come** and see us.

It Will SAVE You MONEY.

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That my Stock of **Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper and Decorations,** in Quantity, Quality, **Variety,** and **Low Prices,** offers Greater Advantages to Purchasers than can be found in any other Retail Store in the County. I have enough to

PAPER THE WHOLE OF YPSILANTI

And the Adjoining Territory, and I only ask for a little of the time of those desiring such goods to SATISFY them that this statement is correct. Please don't forget that the **Emporium** is the Head Quarters still. It is worse crowded with Seasonable and Beautifnl Goods than ever before. Be sure and bring your

PICTURES to the EMPORIUM

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FRANK SMITH.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

By a mortgage dated the thirteenth day of August 1881, and recorded August 15th 1881, at 7 o'clock and 35 minutes A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 57 of mortages on page 260, Byron Ebersole mortaged to C. Homer Cady, "All that land in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, being that part of lot sixty six, in H. W. Larzelere's addition commencing two hundred and nine feet East of the North West corner of said lot, on the South line of Harriet street, thence East on Harriet street four rods, thence South ten rods, thence West four rods, thence North ten rods to the place of beginning."

Said mortgage was afterwards assigned by said Cady to Elizabeth Emerick by an instrument in writing dated August 20, 1881 and recorded in said Register's office August 22, 1881 in Liber 7 of assignments of mortgages, on page 199. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice is seventy eight dollars. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed for said sum, with interest from this date and legal costs, by a sale of said land, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the thirteenth day of November 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county.

Dated August 14, 1882.

T. NINDE, Attorney. ELIZABETH EMERICK, Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, made and delivered by Oscar K. Rogers and Margarette L Rogers to Charles Moore, bearing date on the fifth day of April, A. D., 1864, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, in liber thirty two of mortgages page three hundred and ten, on the 14th, day of May, A. D. 1864, and which said mortgage was afterward duly assigned by Sullivan M. Cutcheon and Robert W. Hemphill, administrators of the estate of said Charles Moore, deceased, to Sullivan M Cutcheon, guardian of Charles Moore, a minor, by deed, of assignment dated March 6th, A. D., 1871, and recorded in said Register's office in liber three of assignments of mortgages, page thirty nine, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1871, and was afterward duly assigned by said Sullivan M. Cutcheon, guardian of Charles Moore, a minor, to the undersigned Charles Moore, by deed of assignment dated August 27th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in said Register's office in liber five of assignments of mortgages, page 571, on the sixth day of December, A. D., 1877, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and the sum of five hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty six cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the sum of forty dollars provided to be paid in said mortgage as an attorney fee on the taking of proceedings for the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceedings having been had or instituted, either at law or in equity, to recover the sum secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, or some part thereof, viz: All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Augusta, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, known and described as the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section No. eighteen, (18) in township four (4) south of range seven (7) east containing forty (40) acres, more or less, at public vendue, at the south door of the Court House, wherein the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held, in the city of Ann Arbor in the state of Michigan, on the third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Detroit July 1, 1882.

CUTCHEON & STELLWAGEN, Attorneys for assignee.

CHARLES MOORE, Assignee of mortgage.

APPLE JELLY

From SWEET CIDER without Sugar. Also Evaporates SORGHUM JUICE and MAPLE SAP faster, and with less fuel, than any apparatus known. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send postal for Circulars and Testimonials.

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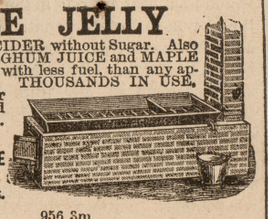

956 3m

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BUTTER,	26	—	28
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Abraham Lincoln, 'From Pioneer Home to White House," and **James Abram Garfield,** "From Log Cabin to White House." Illustrated with fine steel engravings. By an eminent author. Also, for the **ONLY large steel portrait of Garfield.** Send for **extra terms.**

THE HENRY HILL PUBLISHING Co.

962-4-w Norwich, Conn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the payment of money secured by mortgage executed by Edwin Simons and Mary Ann Simons to William J. Clark, July 15, 1873, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Washtenaw county July 17, 1873, on liber forty-nine of mortgages page four hundred and thirty-six. The amount due on the mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred thirty-five dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the same, and the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Notice is therefore given pursuant to statute that the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw, on the 23d day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said mortgage to wit: Lot No. seventy-eight in Bartholemew's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated July 15th, 1882.

F. HINCKLEY, Attorney. WILLIAM J. CLARK. Mortgagee.

956

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Many cured by the use of One Bottle. Perfectly safe and harmless. For sale by all Druggists; price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

962-3m

MICHIGAN.

Membrino, the horse stolen from the Jackson fair grounds a few nights ago, has been found, having been abandoned by the hieves.

The schooner Homer, Capt. McLeod arrived at the Grand Trunk elevator Port Huron from Chicago Wednesday afternoon with 32,000 bushels of corn. When off Presque Isle, lightning struck the schooner, splintering her foretopmast and fore truck. The captain and three of his crew, who were on deck, were shocked by he lightning and could not speak for five m utes.

Capt. Fergus Walker, of the First U. S. infantry, who died at St. Louis last week was in command of the garrison of Fort Gratiot soon after the close of the war.

Conductor Doolittle, who was injured at the Maryville accident, on the Port Huron & Northwestern railroad, a few days ago, is going well and will be taken to Port Huron in a few days.

In the superior court at Grand Rapids Daniel Goggins, convicted of the murder of his wife, was sentenced to state prison for life, and Charles Taylor, for the abduction of Anna leischer, received a sentence of three years. Both have been taken to Jackson.

The manufacturers' association of Three Rivers is an organization having for its object the fostering of schemes for the growth and prosperity of the village. The association is wideawake, spills plenty of printers' ink and keeps pace with he progress of the day. Consequently Thre Rivers is booming and healthful, and people seeking business locations are invited in.

The fifth annual convention of the women's christian temperance union of the first congressional district of Michigan will be held at Flat Rock, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The churches have done well out of the Jackson fair. The Methodists made $1,400, the Baptists $1,200, and the Napoleon church 65. They sold dinners and lunches.

Thomas McCarty, formerly a Grand Rapids lawyer, and who has various charges of forgery, etc., pending against him, and recently escaped from the Ogemaw jail, has been rearrested.

Chris Peterson, an employe in Davis' mill at Muskegon, has been seriously and perhaps fatally injured by a piece of board thrown from an edger.

There are 61 more school children in East Saginaw this year than there were last. Another example of Saginaw enterprise.

Dr. J. J. Updegraff, an eccentric individual, inventor of the remarkable "perpetual motion machine" died at Flint last week. He was once a prominent citizen of Elmira, N. Y., and his remains were sent there for interment. He had the inflammatory rheumatism.

Justus Watson, of Bridgewater, Washtenaw county, was in 1868 appointed guardian for a little girl aged seven years, who had an estate valued at $200. The girl has now grown to womanhood, been well educated, and the estate settled upon her in the probate court, where the proofs filed show that the estate is now worth $693. Such guardians are scarce.

In December, 1880, Mrs. Siras Lepley, of Newark, Gratiot county, died under circumstances which led to a warrant being sworn out for the arrest of her husband on a charge of having assaulted and battered her. He skipped out, but a few days ago returned and was arrested after a hot chase.

A Battle Creek constable walked up to a man he found in a certain hotel barn in that city and arrested him for having a stolen horse in his possession. He was right about the horse, but wrong about the man, who proved to be the sheriff of Kent county, who had recovered the horse and arrested the thief.

The capital employed in the Marquette and Menominee iron mining districts is estimated at $50,000,000. There are 14,000 men employed.

Jeff Jones, the circus man who was taken sick at Grand Rapids a few days ago, put into a freight car and jammed around in the switch yards all day, has since died at St. Mark's hospital.

W. H. Wade of Clinton has been arrested at Jackson on a charge of stealing $340 from a neighbor.

A little circus for 25 cents is moving about in southwester Michigan.

Farwell has invested $1,375 in a new fire engine, hose cart, hose, etc.

More street railway extension is promised at Grand Rapids.

At Port Huron a woman entered Springer's clothing store and stole a coat, which she took to Sarnia and tried to sell. She subsequently entered three other stores and stole prints, umbrellas and other goods, and has been arrested and jailed.

The particulars of the drowning of Capt. W. C. Hill, of the tug Mary Anna, on Georgian Bay, have been received. The tug got caught near shore about midnight, struck the rocks and turned over. Hill's body washed ashore and has been buried at Goderich.

The steamer Liberia cracked her high pressure cylinder when off Little Point Au Sable, and is disabled in consequence. She is now in the harbor awaiting instructions from her owners.

A fire at Fostoria destroyed the new store building just finished, owned by Briggs & Frost, and the drug store of E. A. Brown. Incendiarism is strongly suspected, as this is the second fire there within a short time. Loss $2,200.

Thos. Sillman of Three Rivers has invented an automatic pump for farm work, etc. All that it is necessary to do is to hitch a horse to it and wind it up in the morning, whereupon it will pump away briskly the entire day.

Heavy frost about Bronson the first of the week, but the farmers were ready for it.

Thirty-five Norwegian settlers went to the Petoskey and Traverse region this week to take up homes.

A patent has been issued from the Texas land office to Richard King, the cattle man, conveying to him a title to 136 square leagues, or over 500,000 acres of land.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

FOLGER'S SUCCESSOR.

It is the talk now at the capital that Jno. C. New will succeed Secretary Folger, who will resign on account of his nomination for governor of New York.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of bonds of the five per cent. funded loan of 1881, continued at three and one-half per cent. from Aug. 12, 1881. The call is for $25,000,000, and the principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on December 23, next, and the interest will cease on that day.

SCHOFIELD ASSIGNED.

Orders from the war department place Gen. Schofield at the head of the department of the Pacific from October 15 proximo.

APPOINTED POSTMASTER.

Theo. E. Clapp has been appointed postmaster at White Pigeon, Mich.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

A dispatch from Washington gives the following figures: Total cases of yellow fever at Brownsville thus far, 1,870; deaths, 103. All communication with infected districts of Mexico is cut off. The number of cases at Pensacola is 344; deaths, 41. Quarantine will be established around Pensacola if the governor of Florida requests. There are several cases at Isabel and one death.

ARCTIC ARCHIVES.

Engineer Mellville called upon Acting Secretary Walker at the navy department the other afternoon. When Secretary Chandler returns the records and articles found with De Long's party, now in the custody of Engineer Mellville, will be examined in the presence of Mrs. DeLong, who had been notified to attend.

A "KICK" FROM MICHIGAN.

A Washington dispatch, speaking of the Garfield monument fair says: "The Michigan board of commissioners are displeased with the character of some buildings in which the board of directors propose displaying exhibits and have unanimously resolved to decline to proceed further in carrying out the objects of the enterprise until they have satisfactory assurance as to the character of buildings to be secured, and the amount of space to be alloted to exhibitors from Michigan They also invite other state boards to meet with them at the earliest date and take such action as may be deemed advisable.

NEWS NOTES.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

J. W. Dawes has been nominated for Governor of Nebraska by the Republican State Convention. The platform adopted reaffirms faith in free labor; free speech; free schools; currency on a specie basis; protective tariff; legislative control of co-operatives, and maintains that legislation should prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railways.

COLORADO NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats of Colorado have nominated Jas. B. Grant of Lake for Governor; John R. Proemers of Bent Lieutenaut-Governor; and Vincent D. Markham of Arapahoe Judge of the Supreme Court.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred at New York in the Fourth avenue tunnel at the Eighty-sixth street station. The New Haven train from Mt. Vernon while standing on the south bound side track in the tunnel was run into by a Harlem local. The two rear cars were demolished with the engine of the Harlem train. Five persons were killed and 19 injured. The city of New York was in the greatest excitement for hours after the disaster, many business houses being closed. The engineer of the Harlem train has been placed under arrest on a charge of criminal carelessness, but an investigation will be necessary to prove whether he had received the signal that the track, which he supposed was clear, was occupied or not.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

After the second ballot was taken for governor in the Democratic convention at Syracuse on the 22d inst, a most animated scene took place. The candidates voted for on the second ballot were: Slocum, Cleveland, Homer, Nelson, Belmont, Campbell and Hutchings, with no choice. A stampede then commenced for Cleveland. The entire Tammany delegation voted for him. and various delegations asked to change their votes. The floor of the convention was full of delegates standing in the seats and in the aisle, desirous of being recorded for Cleveland. The scene baffled description. A voice called for the unanimous nomination of Cleveland. The Kings county delegation attempted to stem the tide by having their names called again and voting solid for Slocum. The Slocum men secured some changes in favor of their candidate and called strenuously for another call of the roll. Senator Jacobs took the floor and said any result attained in this way would not give satisfaction. He therefore moved a new roll call. Angry delegates instantly moved up in front and the convention was taken out of the control of the chairman. Some cried "roll call," others "announce the vote" and not a few in violent language demanded they be given their rights without indicating wherein they were wronged. Such a scene has not often been witnessed and for a time it was doubtful what would be the end. Chairman Faulkner declared he was unable to proceed. He attempted to speak several times but could not make himself heard. During a lull in the storm he was able to put Senator Jacobs motion for a new roll call and declared the motion lost on a viva voce vote. On this the call of the roll was demanded and the secretary proceeded to call the names of delegates, announcing at the same time that it was for the purpose of deciding whether or not a new ballot should be taken before the announcement of the result of the third ballot. After some time it became evident that the vote would be almost entirely in the affirmative and the motion to declare Senator Jacobs' motion adopted was carried. The secretary then proceeded to call the roll again and there was no announcement of the third ballot. Mayor Cleveland, of Buffalo, was finally nominated on the fourth ballot.

TORRENTS FROM THE SKY.

Damaging storms of wind and rain are reported from eastern and central New York and other localities. In New York city six inches of rain had fallen, and many cellars were flooded. Eleven inches of water are reported as having fallen at Philadelphia, and trains were delayed by washouts. The Lincoln iron bridge near Paterson, N. J., was washed away; it cost $40,000. Some live stock is reported drowned in the rapidly swelling streams in the vicinity of Reading, Pensylvania, Massachusetts also had a visit and considerable damage to milling interests is reported from North Adams.

BY FIRE.

The Franklin sugar refinery of Philadelphia burned the other day; loss $1,000,000; insurance, $575,000. One thousand men out of employment.

COUNTER-CHARGES.

The suit of Mrs. Frances M. Scoville for a divorce from her husband has brought on a lot of damaging and disgusting countercharges from Scoville. He charges her with unchaste and unwifelike conduct, particularly in that she fell desperately in love with one George E. Farlie and that she visited him so constantly that he was obliged to change his boarding place and finally he had forbid her coming to his office; that the two kept up constant correspondence; that she told her husband she was as much Earlie's wife as if she had been married to him 100 years; that she had been largely led into queer notions by George Francis Train; she was also very intimate with Dr. Mary Walker, N. C. Bolin, and Lewis Hanchett.

A CIRCUS WRECK.

While Sells circus was being drawn over the railroad near Point Lick, Ky., the train became unmanageable owing to a steep grade and a number of cars were thrown from the track, causing the death of three attaches, and wounding of a large number of others. There were only four brakes on the cars, the others having been removed to accommodate loading of the circus.

A LIVELY CONTEST.

The Republicans of the second congressional district of Louisiana, after indulging in a free fight, in which there were a number of knockdowns, pistols drawn and fired and the negro sergeant-at-arms of the convention fatally stabbed, nominated Judge Wash Marks, the internal revenue collector of the district.

CRIME.

THE RESULT OF DOMESTIC WRANGLES.

A man named Porter White shot his wife at Sedalia, Mo., the other evening about 6 o'clock, then shot himself. The cause was domestic trouble. White's wife left him about two weeks before because he abused her. He shot her through the heart and she died instantly. He then shot himself in the right temple and lived about two hours. They have two children.

ARRESTED FOR NEGLIGENCE.

William C. B. Rowson, telegraph operator on the Harlem Line at Ninety-eighth street, New York, and Conductor Root and Brakeman Robbins of the wrecked New Haven train, have been arrested. Rowson is only 18 years old, yet he holds the responsible position of managing all trains of the company that run through the tunnel between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-eighth streets, his station being the telegraph office at Ninety-eighth St. The New Haven Company claims that Rowson should have detained the Harlem train until he received the signal from Eighty-sixth street that the Portchester train had passed that station.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONTRADICTED.

Later news from Egypt virtually contradicts that Abdellah Pasha is willing to surrender. He was still holding Damietta on the 22d and was preparing to move on Cairo. The report seems to have been started so he could gain time to strengthen his position. The British will move on his works and demolish them if resisted.

ARABI'S STEAL.

About £200,000 sterling were taken from the Treasury by Arabi Pasha; £18,000 was discovered at the War Office. Deficits are probable also in the Department of the Interior.

SURRENDERED.

The Fort of Damietta is in the hands of the British.

WILL "GIVE IN" BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO.

A Paris dispatch to the London Times says certain directors of the Suez Canal have taken alarm at the view expressed by the Times in an article on the Suez Canal. In order to dispel any anxiety in regard to Englnad starting a second canal, they seem inclined to effect an understanding which would give England full satisfaction and perfect security for the future, while guarding the general interests at stake. This will probably be the way in which the canal question will be settled.

DEPOSED.

It is officially announced from Jeddah that the Grand Shereef of Mecca has been deposed and imprisoned at Taiffe, where Midhat Pasha was prisoner. Abdallah Bricaun has been named Grand Shereef. He is a brother to the Shereef murdered some time ago as supposed by orders frem the Sultan because he was favorable to the British.

ARABI'S PLAN.

Arabi Pasha says the best thing the English could do for Egypt would be to send all notables and other leading men connected with the rebellion out of the country. If they do not do so vengeance will surely be wrecked upon them after their departure.

THE CHIEF REBEL SORRY.

Seeing the manner in which the British treat their prisoners and wounded, Arabi says they are a great people and that he is heartily sorry he fought them. He asserts that he never thought the English would send a large army to assist the khedive, and so was led into the war. He denies that he had any communication with the sultan during the war.

TO RETIRE.

Mr. Dillon will be compelled to leave parliament on account of ill health.

DAVITT'S SCHEME.

A scheme is propounded by Davitt for the formation of a gigantic organization whose leading objects will be improvement of the social and political condition of the Irish and the prevention of emigration by obtaining profitable employment for laborers and evicted tenants. The scheme was discussed at a convention of Irish nationalists. Parnell refuses to sanction the project, on the ground that the formation of such an organization would be impossible under the existing coercion act. Egan, Dillon, Brennan, and Kittle, are discussing the subject.

The demand for slate exceeds the production.

WILL THE PLEDGE BE KEPT?

What England Must Do Before This is Affirmatively Answered.

N. Y. Tribune.

The occupation of Cairo and Kafr-el-Dwar and the capture of Arabi and his principal officers are the closing acts in the Egyptian campaign. The war is at an end, and General Wolseley, if he ever made the boast which has excited so much ridicule, can be with his London admirers in spirit, if not in the flesh, at the mid-September banquet. The work of the military staff is virtually done. The by-play of diplomacy is now to be resumed. Nor will it be mock sport and low comedy such as have occupied Lord Dufferin's talents during the negotiations in regard to the military convention between Turkey and England. The serious business of international politics will be taken up. The position of Arabi and his confederates in rebellion, the resettlement of Egyptian affairs, the revision of European treaties and the relations of Great Britain to the government at Cairo are to be determined. These are practical questions which will require a most exhaustive consideration.

What, then, is the British position in Egypt, now that the war is at an end? Logically, it implies temporary occupation. Practically, it may imply something else. The government is under pledge to withdraw its troops as soon as the authority of the Khedive under the firman of the Sultan and the sanctions of European treaty law is restored. Lord Granville, after the expedition had been organized, defined it purposes in the following sentence addressed to the conference: "Its desire is that the "navigation of the Suez Canal should "be maintained open and unrestricted, "that Egypt should be well and quietly "governed, free from predominating in-"fluence on the part of any single Pow-"er, that international engagements "should be observed and that those "British commerical and industrial in-"terests which have been so largely "developed in Egypt shall receive due "protection, and shall not be exposed "to outrage—a principle which is not "only applicable in Egypt, but is es-"sential for our national interests in all "parts of the world. Mr. Gladstone, in moving the vote of credit, declared that England would not go to Egypt for selfish objects. "Our purpose," he said, "will be to put down tyranny and and to favor law and freedom." Again, at the Mansion House, he asserted that the Nation was entering upon the campaign "with clean hands, with "pure purposes, with no secret inten-"tion, with nothing to conceal from "the other Nations of the earth, but, on "the contrary, with the fullest avowal "of aims and desires and the conscious-"ness that it is entitled to claim from "them their confidence, their good-will, "their hearty good wishes for the "speedy and effectual success of the "British arms." The Government is fully committed to this honorable policy. Annexation and a protectorate have been explicitly disavowed. With clean hands and fair promises England went to Egypt. Will she return with hands no longer clean, with pledges unfulfilled?

The next few weeks will subject Mr. Gladstone's self-command and his ascendancy over his party and the country to a crucial test. The expenses of the war and the sacrifices which have been made will create a demand for practical returns. Egypt, unlike Eastern Afghanistan, is worth keeping, The English are now in full possession of the isthmus, the delta and the capital. The pressure which will be brought to bear upon Mr. Gladstone in favor of a permanent occupation or a faintly disguished protectorate will be very great. The war has been well managed and he is in a position to profit by General Wolseley's success. He has never before been so firmly intrenched in power, never so popular with the masses. If he be too punctilious in matters of national honor, he may weaken the hold which he now has upon the affections of the English people. Will he be able to resist the temptation to strengthen England's position on the Nile? Will he remain true to his convictions? Will he play fast and loose with the National conscience?

That England can safely violate her pledges cannot be doubted. France did the same in Tunis. Bismarck has never been guided by ethical consideration in his statecraft. Morality is not an element of what he considers practical diplomacy. "Beati possidentes!" was his cynical remark after San Stetano, and undoubtedly he will sneer at Mr. Gladstone as a sentimental Premier, if Egypt be given up when it is now well under hand. There are practical difficulties, moreover, in the way of a resettlement on the old basis. The Sultan's sovereignty is worn threadbare and may not serve the purposes of Europe any longer. The Anglo-French control ought not to be revived, for the English have disclaimed fighting in the interest of the bondholders. When, therefore, it is impracticable to restore all the artificial arrangements of the past, it will not be easy for Mr. Gladstone to redeem his promises. Yet we believe that he will do so. If he does, it will be a triumph worth a hundred Tel-el-Kebirs, for the whole civilized world will profit by the example.

Death of Hon. F. C. Beaman.

Hon. Fernando C. Beaman died at Adrain, Sept. 27th, aged 68. He was born at Chester, Vt., June 28, 1814. He lived in Franklin County, N. Y., from 1819 to 1836. He taught school there seven winters and three summers. He went to Rochester in 1836, and there read law. He came to Michigan in 1838, was admitted to the bar of Lenawee County in 1839 and commenced practice in Manchester. He removed to Tecumseh a few months later, and there formed a partnership with Hon. C. A Stacy, which continued until 1841. He changed his residence to Clinton, but in 1843, being appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Lenawee County by Gov. Barry, he removed to Adrain, where he resided until his death. He was twice reappointed Prosecuting Attorney. Among his law partners were A. R. Tiffany, T. M. Cooley and R. R. Beecher. Mr. Beaman was an earnest Democrat until 1848 when he joined the Free Soil movement. He was active in the formation of the Republican party in this state, and was one of the Vice Presidents of the first State Convention at Jackson. He was elected Mayor of Adrian in the spring of 1856, and in the fall of that year a Republican Presidential elector for Michigan and Judge of Probate of Lenawee County. In 1860 he was elected to Congress and was four times re-elected, his last term expiring March 4, 1871. He was a hard worker in Congress, and served on some important standing committees. He was also chairman of a special committee on the confiscation of Confederate property. Shortly after his return home to Adrian he was appointed Judge of Probate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his former law partner, Judge Beecher. He was elected to the position by popular vote in 1872 and re-elected in 1876. On the death of Senator Chandler he was tendered the appointment of United States Senator by Gov. Croswell, but declined on account of his age and ill-health.

Dore's Struggles.

The celebrated French artist Gustave Dore had a hard struggle to gain reputation and its result—bread. A writer in an English magazine describes how Dore "awoke one morning and found himself famous."

I remember one night after the soiree we strolled along the boulevard and walked and dawdled as you can only on those long, straight, wide boulevards, and he told me the history of his life.

He had been obliged to borrow money to be able to get his illustrated "Dante" in print, and when he had spent fifteen thousand francs, for which he had engaged himself for thirty thousand, he had to borrow again at one hundred and fifty per cent. to finish the edition.

At last, when he took the work to Halchette's, that great publisher told him, "My dear sir, for twenty-four years have I been a publisher, and I have never made a mistake—this is a failure, thrown-away money. I would not take it at ten francs apiece."

Dore said—

"After so much sacrifice and patient suffering, convinced that I must succeed, to hear an experienced man like Halchette say this was frightful. Anyhow, being set-up and engraved, I got ten copies bound and asked Halchette on my own account to exhibit them at his depot.

"Barely two days had passed when I received the following note: '*Victojre, arrivez—je suis un ane!*' ('Victory, come quickly—I am a donkey!')

"The work had an immediate and great success. We had one hundred copies quickly bound, and from that moment the success of this and all my other illustrated works was guaranteed."

Well Rid of Him.

Mars, formerly of Germany, now vegetates in the little town of L——, S. C. Here he has engaged in the mercantile business and has a fine house and home of his own. Soon after setting up for himself Mars took great delight in gardening, devoting a good deal of attention to his English peas, a favorite vegetable with him. To his great delight they grew up finely, and Mars was in raptures, but, presto! change! something took to destroying them and his exuberant spirits fizzled down to zero. Mars could not stand it. He put on his studying cap, and, sure that it was some animal, took the sifter, and setting it—with triggers well baited—near the peas, quietly waited the result. This he did in the even—his enemy making nocturnal raids—and next morning, to his inexpressible delight, he had him securely sitting, reared back, under the sifter, being no less than an old field rabbit. Mars attended to him, and then hastily running into the house to report to his well-beloved, with flushed countenance exclaimed:

"Shane! Shane! I've cotched dat letul raskul dat bin e'tin' our peas. It vos von letul rabbit!"

"Oh! I'm so glad," said Jane, smacking her lips at the thoughts of pie for dinner. "What did you do with him, Mr. Mars?"

"Do mit him—mit the letul raskul? Vy, I takes him oop, and lookin' him in de hyes, I smax his jaws an' tells him not to koom back, nomo' soomtimes!"

After Casts.

"Yer don't keep all kinds of casts here to sell, du ye?" asked Dan Pelter, as he thrust his yellow head through the door-way.

"Yes, sir, glad to accommodate you; good assortment; got everything. What will you have?" said the clerk.

"Then give me the cast of 'Hamlet fer Friday night at the theatre," said Dan.

But the clerk cast a brick at him.

The dark shade of red, green and bronze, are sure to figure prominently in the early fall importations.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 white	$1 00⅛@ 1 00¼
Flour—	5 00 @ 5 15
Corn—	66½@ 67
Oats—	41¼@ 41½
Apples—⅌ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 50
Peaches—⅌ bu.	2 50 3 50
Pears—⅌ bu.	1 50 @ 2 25
Plums—⅌ bu.	1 75 @ 3 00
Grapes—⅌ lb	3½@ 5
Butter—⅌	18 @ 26
Eggs	20
Potatoes—⅌ bu.	30 @ 40
Sweet Potatoes—⅌ bbl	2 75 @ 4 00
Hay—	13 00 @15 00
Straw—	7 00 @ 9 00
Pork, mess—	22 75 @23 00
Pork, family—	25 50 @26 00
Beef, extra mess—	13 00 @13 25
Wood, Beech and Maple	$6 75
Wood, Maple	7 50
Wood, Hickory	7 50
Coal, Egg	5 75 @ 6 00
Coal, Stove	6 25
Coal, Chestnut	6 25

MICHIGAN'S BIG SHOW.

THIRD DAY—SEPTEMBER 20.

The weather was cool and favorable for the State Fair, and from early morning all wagon roads centering in the city were thronged with wagon loads from the country in and around Jackson, and every train coming in was crowded. The Fort Wayne & Jackson railroad brought nearly 1,000 passengers, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern as many more, while the Michigan Central and branches brought over 5,000. The consequence has been that the grounds have received many visitors, where the articles for exhibition are in more perfect order than Tuesday.

Horticultural Hall, the first with which the visitor comes in contact upon entering the grounds, is a thing of beauty, with the grand display of dried grasses and immortelles in design and cut flowers. In this hall there are several county collections of fruit, the largest of which is from Oceana County, in charge of A. E. Stouter and W. D. Markham, and consists of three general collections and one individual collection, the latter shown by D. L. Garver, of Hart. The largest individual collection exhibited is owned by E. J. Shirts of Shelby, who has 230 plates, being a full list of plums and a large number of peaches. The Kent County collection consists of fifty plates of apples, twelve of grapes, twenty of peaches, four of plums and twelve of pears. Ionia County also has a county collection; and that from Berrien County; in charge of W. A. Brown, shows fifty-eight plates for general market purposes. Mason Co. has seventy-eight plates. The show of farm products in the north end of this hall is not as large as that of last year.

The flower stand in Main Hall, which met with the accident of Tuesday, was fully repaired during the night, and to-day shows nothing to indicate that an accident had occurred. The children's department and that of fancy needle-work, in charge of Minnie Brow of Detroit, is large and occupies nearly the whole of the west wing of the hall, while the east wing is occupied by fine arts, under the supervision of C. A. Harrison, and is, indeed, creditable, the large exhibit of A. J. Brow of Detroit adding largely to the attraction of this part of the fair. The center platform of the south wing is entirely occupied with house plants from the green houses, and cut flowers. Aside from these exhibits, Main Hall is occupied with the different trades and classes of business.

A large number of premiums were awarded.

The receipts are not as yet equal to last year. The chariot races—four-in-hand—driven by a gentleman and lady, which take place every afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock, appear to be the main features of attraction upon the course.

FOURTH DAY SEPT. 21.

The attendance at the State Fair was much larger than Wednesday, as was expected, Thursday having become the big day of the Fair week, although during the night frequent drizzling showers came. Thus far to-day, while heavy clouds cover the sky, there has been no rain, yet the race track has been left heavy and much of the grounds where there is no grass very unpleasant for the visitors by the rains of the night before. The halls have been thronged all day, and it was impossible to pass through them; but everybody seems to be in good humor. A visit to the inside of the race course, where the agricultural implements are shown, almost bewilders one with its hundreds of machines in operation, all the way from a hay rake to a thrashing machine, and nearly every foot of spare room is occupied by visitors, mostly farmers. The cattle amphitheater is crowded at all times during the judging, and the stalls and pens of all the live stock have their share of visitors.

The judges are all working hard with their respective classes, a very few of whom have made their final report. In Horticultural Hall, on general county collections, Kent County Horticultural Society takes first premium, and the collection from Oceana County second. Berrien County is awarded first for general market purposes; A. G. Gully, of South Haven, first premium for best collection of peaches, and J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, second; on best general collection of fruit grown by exhibitor A. G. Gully, of South Haven, also takes first. A. A. Olds, of Decatur, for best exhibit of apples for family purposes, obtains first and also takes first on best fifteen plates of market apples. G. C. McClatchin of Mason County, first for best exhibit of fifteen varieties of plums, and E. J. Shirts, of Shelby, first for best exhibit for market purposes. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, shows seven plates of pears on which he receives six first premiums. A. Sigler, of Adrian, first on collection of hot house grapes.

The following officers of the board were elected at a business meeting: President, Henry Fralick, Grand Rapids; treasurer, A. J. Dean, Adrian; secretary, J. C. Sterling, Monroe; executive committee for three years, J. M. Sterling, Monroe; Wm. Ball, Hamburg; J. L. Mitchell, Jackson; A. O. Hyde, Marshall; W. H. Cobb, Kalamazoo; E. W. Rising, Davison station; Philo Parsons, Detroit; J. H. Butterfield, Port Huron; Jno. Lessiter Jersey; Wm. Chamberlain, Three Oaks.

Gate receipts this year for four days ending Thursday were $16,422.75 against 17,683.25 for the corresponding period last year.

"How many tenses are there?" asked the teacher of the boy. "Seven," answered the boy; "the present, the perfect, the imperfect, the pluperfect, the first future, the second future and the Oscar Wilde." "Why," asked she, "what tense is he?" "Oh," replied the boy, "he's intense."

THE FARM

The Cruel Blind Bridle.

The using of blinds upon horses nas been spoken of many times in papers throughout the country. The following testimony from the *American Farmer* as to its cruelty is so apt that we produce it entire:

"We know not who invented this instrument of horse torture, but we know he did not understand the anatomy and physiology of the eye of a horse.—human vision is binocular—that is, we see the same objects with both eyes—and so adjust the axis of vision that the object appears single, though seen with both eyes. But the eyes of the horse are placed on the side of the head and the axis of each eyes is nearly at right angles with the longitudinal line of the body, so that it is impossible that the same object can be distinctly seen with two eyes. Now, by blinding the eye in the direction in which it was intended in its construction that it should see, it is forced to use an oblique vision, as if we should cover the front of our optics and be compelled to see only by the corners of our eyes. This unnatural and constrained use of the eye must, to a greater or less extent, impair vision, if not entirely destroy it. The object for which the blind bridle is used is not accomplished by it. A horse is more readily frightened when he cannot see the object of his dread than if he can have a fair view of it. But itis surprising to observe with what tenacity men hold on to an absurd and cruel practice, when a moments reflection would teach them better. Nineteen out of every twenty horses you see in harness have blind bridles on, and if you ask the owner to explain its benefits, or why he uses it, he will be utterly unable to give a rational answer. We are not surprised that draft horses are subject to diseased eyes—we wonder that they are not all blind."

Farming a Business.

Yes, anybody can farm; of course they can. Anybody, boy or man, who can drive a team, who knows enough to know the farmers sow wheat in the fall, plant corn in the spring, thresh their wheat in the summer and gather their corn in the winter, can farm, or at least they can try, after a fashion. But the majority of such farmers do not make a living for themselves or families; run in debt because they are farmers; farm as long as they can in one section of country and when their credit is gone move to another locality and try farming again.

Such men are not farmers, any more than the man who runs a peanut stand is a merchant, or a quack doctor, peddling some patent medicine, a true physician. We know there is less distinction accorded to farmers, but there is no reason why it should be so. The man who is a successful business farmer is no more to be compared to those who simply try to farm than the keeper of a peanut stand is to be compared to the successful merchant. The time has gone by when any man can make a success of farming. A man must have brains and use them. He must manage his farm and his stock on strictly business principles if he would be successful and it is useless for one to think otherwise.

He must understand the demand and supply of the country, know what to plant and when to sell. What to buy and how to buy it; must know the market value of every product he raises and what it costs him to produce it, and whether there is profit enough to warrant him to raise the same again; be able to judge whether it is best to keep his wheat or sell as soon as he threshes; manage his farm with economy that will pay. By this we mean that saving is not all economy. Every good farmer knows it is no economy to save feed at the expense of your stock. Yet this is what too many farmers accomplish and think they are economical. A great many use old plows or other machinery when it would be better economy to buy newer and more improved kinds. A still larger number think it economy to do without papers devoted to their interest, while perhaps they will spend three or four times that amount necessary to pay for one, in buying chewing tobacco, and think they are economical. Farmers should not overlook the pertinent fact that a good farm journal will more than pay for itself in the information gleaned from its columns. This want is what makes farming a poor business. While to run a good farm so as to make a good living for a family and something over for a rainy day, requires as much business tact as to manage any other business successfully.

The Dogwood.

Our native Dogwood (Cornus Florida) should have more attention given to it in ornamental planting than it has yet received. It grows from twelve to thirty feet in height, according to the nature of the soil. It has clean, handsome foliage, is quite hardy, and in the blooming season is remarkably showy. The flowers are very small and are borne in a small umbeb or cluster, and are surrounded by the large white bracts, forming an involurce and appearing like a large flower, at least three inches in diameter. A well grown specimen, covered in its proper season with the large white blooms, is a most admirable object. It is a desirable for large grounds and for planting in masses. Other native species of the Cornus, blooming later, are worthy of attention. One of these, *C. stolonifera*, a low shrub, with red-barked twigs, is already considerably planted, but there are yet others deserving attention.

Writing Letters.

Does anyone like to answer letters? How we put it off with a mental reservation that we will answer them tomorrow, and so the pile accumulates until it is indeed formidable.

We take up the first: it is a business letter, needs crisp, terse language, no nonsense here but a plain yes or no style, in which you make yourself appear like old grim rough and ready.

The next we find is one from a newly-made wife who has just entered upon the joys and trials of married life. Yes, we will write to these wedded lovers with a warmth of feeling equal to their own. We will congratulate them upon their near and sacred relationship. Why dim their joy with prophecies of poverty and care? Why hint that this now overwhelming love will go flying out of the window if poverty should come in at the door? Better to tell them of the sweetness of sacrifice of one for the other. Better to remind them of the two bears which should be the coat-of-arms of every new household, for they will shield it many times from the inroads of a ruffled temper, and soon the sharp corners will be rubbed down and the opposite dispositions will be merged one into the other, and the kindly seed thus sown will soon spring up and be thickly studded with the flowers of peace. Tell them to make a home-nest for themselves, even though it be but one room in a crowded city, or a log cabin in the far West. This sweet, undying and unalterable love is God's best gift to man, and the only unalloyed joy left us of Paradise.

Next in order is a begging letter. We may have the heart and really desire to give quite generously, but we plunge our hand into the giving side of our pocket only to find it empty. How mortified we feel as we write that we wish them every success in their benevolent enterprise, and hope, yes really, that at some future time we may contribute quite liberally to such a good work, but at present it is impossible, as there has been a great demand upon our purse that—that—. We hardly know how to finish, so hurriedly scribble our name, and then draw a long breath of relief to know that one more disagreeable duty is done.

How we loiter and look out of the window so longingly in the warm wind, the birds calling, and the scent of the purple violets inviting us to seek them; but no, we take up the next one with care. It is to the sick and sorrowing or bereaved. Ah! this is harder still to answer. For what can we say in answer or sympathy to this mourning soul? Is it a mother wailing over the loss of her first born, deal very tenderly with her stricken heart and tell her, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Is it a wife mourning over her husband? Tell her of his good deeds and the kind left hand which scattered seeds of kindness and generosity unseen by the right. Tell her that the poor breathed his name reverently and with blessings. Do this, drawing her thoughts away from self. Lift her up into a higher range of thought to that better and happier country to which we are all journeying.

Still another left: Ah! this we cannot answer. We place it lovingly to our lips, for it was written by a dear hand, cold and still now, while we read the words with tear dimmed eyes. How we wish that we could answer it, but no, no, it is too late! Ah, friends who read these lines, do you realize the significance of these words, "too late?" Far better to give the roses of your love and the lilies of your sympathy to your living friends than to wait and heap them with tears upon their graves. It is too late now to kiss away the tears from gentle eyes that your sarcastic words have brought there. Too late to say forgive me, all my coldness and my pride. The time has passed for that. No sending letters to that far-away country. Only a prayer, an uplifting of the heart, and our thoughts fly swift as the wind to one who came and lived and suffered even as we do. So we lay these precious lines away with sacred care, knowing that he will answer it more lovingly, more tenderly than we could, even with our hearts filled with a love which will live beyond the grave.

Charitably Inclined.

While a benevolent-looking old gentleman was waiting for a car, a girl aged about ten years, carrying a small tin bucket in her hand and crying bitterly, approached him and wailed: "I lo ost my te-en cents down the cra-ack."

"Don't cry, my dear," said the old gentleman; "here is another ten cents; go and do your errand."

The old gentleman turned around the corner after performing this benevolent act, and no sooner had he done so than the girl set up a fresh yell, ran towards an approaching newspaper man and cried out: "I lo ost my te-en cents down the cra-ack."

"Which crack?" asked the wary newspaperman, remembering astory recently published in a New York paper about a little boy losing a dime in a crack in the sidewalk regularly at the approach of a passer.

"Down the cra-ack," repeated the little hussy.

The newspaper man examined the side-walk for a space of twenty feet each way from the point at which the girl had accosted him. There was not a crack into which a dime could have dropped. "I am sorry, little girl," he said, "but you must go home and get another ten cents from your mother."

"I lost my ten cents down the cr—"

Just then the old gentleman turned the corner. "Lost another ten cents down the crack, did ye, ye little rapscallion?" he said in a rage, shaking his stick at the culprit.

The girl ran away around the corner into an alley, and while the old gentleman was discousring to the newspaper man on the total depravity, the girl, accompained by an old Italian hag, peered around the corner from the alley.

"There she is, there she is again," said the old man, "and with her the old she-fox that put her up to it," and he raised his cane and started for the alley; but just then the car came along and he boarded it, declaring that the police ought to be informed of this miserable swindle on the charitably inclined.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BAKED CODFISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Cut the fish in small pieces and let it soak all night in cold water; in the morning pick it in shreds, and let it simmer on the stove until it is tender, then draw off the water, and to one third mashed potato put two-thirds fish; stir it so that the potato will be evenly distributed. Bake until it is a rich brown on the top; serve with a sauce of drawn butter, in which cut two-hard boiled eggs.

HOW TO COOK RICE.—Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more easily digested. At its present cost it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oat-meal or grain-grits of any kind. In preparing it only just enough cold water should be poured on to prevent tho rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow white kernels, each separate from the other and as much superior to the usual soggy mass, as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

QUINCE MARMALADE.—Peel, quarter, and remove cores and pips from fair, ripe quinces. Throw the quarters, as fast as cut, into a pan of cold spring water to prevent their discoloring. When all are puartered put into a stone jar, with one quart of water to four pounds of fruit. Cover the jar closely and let them stew in a slow oven for three or four hours, or till they are quite tender and of a bright red color. When this is accomplished weigh them again, and to every pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of crushed lump sugar. Then put the fruit into a preserving kettle, without the sugar, and bring it to gentle boil, stirring all the time. Continue boiling till the whole is quite soft—a smooth pulp—then add the sugar, and again bring the fruit to a boil, and continue boiling gently for twenty to twenty-five minutes. Take the pan from the fire, and put the marmalade into jars while hot. Paste on double papers and cover. Be sure that the paste is boiling hot and that the papers are drawn tightly over the top of the jar.

Quinces may be kept all winter in cold water, or in a cold, well-aired closet; so this receipt is not out of season.

APPLE PUFFS.—Make a light, tender crust, as for finest pastry. Prepare fine-flavored apples, stew soft, sweeten, season, and strain. Roll out two large sheets of pastry on separate boards. Put on a spoonful of apple in little spots all over one sheet; spread over this the other sheet, which should be a trifle larger than the under one; then cut with a biscuit cutter wherever there is a bunch of sauce—only cut them large enough to have a good rim. If too much sauce is put on it will stew over and make the puffs look untidy. Press down the edge with some pretty stamp, or with a fork, if that is most convenient to keep the juice in.

If the pastry is light and tender these are very nice.

DELICATE CAKE.—Two cups white sugar, one-half of butter, one of sweet milk, three of flour, whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half of soda. This is splendid.

WHITE SPONGE.—One cup of white sugar, one of sweet milk, two eggs, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar. Mix not very stiff.

LEMON PIE WITHOUT EGGS.—Roll or bruise two lemons until the juice will squeeze from them. Then strip off the rind and shred the remainder of the lemons, casting out the seeds. Grate one half and mix with one cupful of sugar and one of molasses. Beat three-tablespoonfuls of flour and one of melted butter into the mixture, and bake as custards. Light bread crumbs may be added instead of flour.

APPLE CAKE.—Stew two cupfuls of dried apples just enough to cut easily, chop about as fine as raisins, and boil them in two cupfuls of molasses till preserved through; drain off the molasses for cake; then add one cupful of brown sugar, one of butter, three eggs one cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of mixed spices, and the apples the last thing.

Canning Fruits and Vegetables.

American Agriculturist.

Having the cans, or jars, the operation is simple. The fruit, whatever it may be, in a syrup just strong enough to properly sweeten it, is brought to a boiling point, and when the air has all been expelled from it, it is at once placed in the jars, previously warmed with hot water, and when these are well filled, the cover is screwed down tight. Good jars, well filled with boiling fruit, and promptly covered by screwing down the caps, will ensure success. Many years ago, when canning was not so general as it is now, we showed how any common wide-mouthed bottle could be used, but at present, jars made for the purpose are so cheap that it is not necessary to resort to any make-shifts. Among the first things to be put up in this manner is rhubarb. This, as shown in April last, p. 163, can be readily canned, and green gooseberries may be treated in the same manner. Strawberries and raspberries come next, and are better preserved in the same manner than by any other, but these especially the strawberry, while vastly better when preserved thus than in any other manner, come far short of retaining their original flavor. Peaches are easily preserved thus and are nearly perfect, as are pears, especially the Bartlett, apples and quinces. One who has put up the quince in this manner, will never preserve it according to the old pound for pound method. All the highly flavored apples, preserved by canning, make a finer apple sauce than can be produced in any other. The usual process is, to cook the fruit, of whatever kind, in a syrup made with four ounces of sugar, to a pint of water. When the fruit is cooked tender, transfer it at once to the jar, and add the syrup to fill up every crevice; if there are bubbles of air, aid them to escape, by the use of a spoon; see that the jar is solid full of fruit and syrup, and up to the top, before the cap is screwed on. While fruits are easily preserved in the family, vegetables are more difficult. We have many inquiries about preserving green peas, green corn and tomatoes. Those who make a business of canning, find green peas and green corn among the most difficult things to preserve. They can only be put in tiny cans by long boiling processes, not practicable in families. If any of our readers have found a method by which either corn or peas can be preserved by any process practicable in the family, we ask them to communicate it for the benefit of others. Last autumn we made an experiment with tomatoes. Thoroughly ripe fruit was cooked as for the table, omitting butter and all other seasoning, and put up in ordinary fruit jars. About 3 out of 12 failed, but those which succeeded were vastly better than the tomatoes purchased in tin cans.

Recent Changes in Niagara.

Geologists assert that ages have elasped since the cataract of Niagara began to retreat toward its present position. But the following facts show that they have not made allowance for the rapidity with which the waters wear away their rocky dam. Says the Rev. Dr. Prime of the New York Obsever:

One who returns to Niagara after a long absence notes the marked changes taking place in the face of the cataract. My first visit here was made in 1847, thirty-seven years ago.

Then the broad expanse of Table Rock was the platform on which successive thousands stood. Many crept softly to the verge and looked into the abyss. Others more cautiously lay on their faces and gazed at the crystal current as it broke into jewels and fell in a stream from the awful height.

Now the broad platform has fallen, and the work of undermining is going still further on. In forty years more the present standpoint will be in the depths below.

But more remarkable is the change in the shape of the Horseshoe Falls itself. Then it was a perfect segment of a circle, so nearly like the heel of a horseshoe as to suggest the fitness of its name.

Now vast masses of large rock have been dislodged in the middle of the curve, making a sharp and wide diversion of the current, so that the torrent pours into a midway gulf from which the mist rises constantly.

This does not diminish, but perhaps enhances the interest of the cataract. It breaks the circuit, destroys the perfect symmetry of the curve.

It proves that the recession of the fall is going on with far greater force than Mr. Lyell and his brethren in geology calculated when they supposed they had estimated the ages by the progress up-stream of the verge of Niagara.

If in half the life-time of a modern man such changes have occurred, what may not have been wrought by these mighty forces of nature in 5,000 years.

The Masher.

"Is he a rare bird?"

"He is that. The species used to be so plenty that every city had them by the score, but of late years the Fool-Killer has gots in his work so well that only about a dozen Mashers can now be found in the whole United States."

"He has a sweet look."

"Certainly; he has stood before the glass for hours to practice on that look. When he parts his hair in the centre, waxes his little moustache and takes his dear little cane in hand for a walk on the street, he calculates that sweet look will knock down every second lady he meets."

"His plumage is very fine."

"Oh! yes. The masher always gets the best because he beats his tailor and leaves his wash-woman to sing for her money."

"Is he a valuable bird?"

"His carcass is valued at from two to five cents per pound, according to the price of soap."

"Then the species will soon become extinct?"

"Yes; in a few short years the Masher will be known on the earth no more. The Institute and two or three medical colleges will have specimens preserved in Alcohol and Skeletons on exhibition, and old gray-headed men will have a dim recollection of having once seen the animals promenading the earth."

An Alabama humorist writes: "Why can't people cultivate sociability and good nature? Here was a man the other night got tearing mad and organized a riot just because a fellow who sat behind him at a theatre put his feet up on his shoulder, and spit in his high hat. Some men have such cold and unsympathetic natures that they can't bear a little genial humor in their fellow-beings."

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.

I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.

DR. A. PRATT.

White Danish kid gloves of exaggerdate length are worn by bridesmaids.

Change of Mind.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Temperance, but find they are, and a very valuable medicine, myself and wife having been greatly benefited by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known.

REV. JOHN SEAMAN,
Editor *Home Sentinel*, Afton, N. Y.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE ALPHABET OF SUMMER.

A is for the Apple-blossoms
Coming with the spring.
B is for the Buttercups
The merry May will bring.
C is for the Crocus buds,
Pushing through the mould
D is for the Dandelions,
With their crowns of gold.
E is for the Elder-blooms,
White as driven snow.
F is for the Flower-de-luce,
That 'mid the rushes grow.
G is for the meadow-Grasses
Waving everywhere.
H is for the Honey-suckle,
Scenting all the air.
I is for the Idle hours
Spent in gathering posies.
J is for the lovely June,
With her wreath of roses.
K is for the Katy-dids
And all their endless chatter.
L is for the Lily-pads
Floating on the water.
M is for the Morning-glories,
Flowering high and low.
N is for the downy Nests
Where the birdies grow.
O is for the Orioles gay,
Singing loud and sweet.
P is for the Poppy-heads
Flashing through the wheat.
Q is for the Quinces, hanging
Golden in the sun.
R is for the little Rills
Laughing as they run.
S is for the Silver glory
Of the harvest moon.
T is for the Tender light
Of nature's afternoon.
U is for the Under-brush,
Where hazel-nuts are browning.
V is for the luscious Vines,
With their purple crowning.
W is for the Woodbine, when
The green and golden blends.
X is for the Exodus
Of robins and of wrens.
Y is for the Yellow leaves
That set the woods aglow.
Z is for the gentle Zephyrs
Vanished long ago.

THE STORY OF A POOR RICH WOMAN.

Sunday School Times.

How well I remember my grandmother, sitting erect in her straight-backed chair beside her favorite window, her fine, well-poised head and delicately cut features sharply outlined against the casement. On this particular afternoon, of which I wish to speak, she held her usual knitting in herhands, but as she neither moved nor knitted, we children, who were grouped around an open fire in the room, concluded that she was asleep, and talked in whispers that we thought very low and soft. Betty, our colored cook, who had nursed us all when we were babies, and now scolded and petted us by turns, had just brought in a plate of her famous cookies, which we were enjoying by the light of a cheerful blaze. Feeling very comfortable, as we drew our small chairs near the fire and partook liberally of the cookies, our tongues ran as children's tongues are wont to run when they think no older person is listening.

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" asked my cousin Ralph, turning to my brother Jack.

"Why a stage-driver, of course! I'll have four houses and a great long whip with a splendid cracker. I'll whip up the team, and away we'll go! You shall ride in it for nothing, Ralph," said Jack, as seriously as if the team stood waiting at the door.

"Yes, if I'm here," replied Ralph. "I'm thinking of traveling all over the world. I am not quite sure whether I'll go to the North Pole or to the middle of Africa."

"That would be fun, too," said Jack. "I wonder what these two girls want to be" with that slight touch of contempt in his tone that boys are wont to use in speaking of the occupations of girls.

"I should like to have a cake-shop," said Elsie promptly, and make all the cakes and pies myself."

"We'll come to see you often, my dear," said Jack, encouragingly.

"I'll come in my carriage," cried I, "and order lots of cakes and good things, for I expect to be rich, and have plenty of dresses and jewelry and carriages. Betty says there's a line on the palm of my hand that means money, so you see I shall be sure to have it. I intend to do just as I please, and have black cake and ice cream for dessert every day. There's nothing in the world as nice as having plenty of money and new dresses all the time!"

"Dresses! That's just like a girl; always thinking about dresses!" exclaimed Jack, with such energy that grandmamma stirred in her sleep, and said:

"Dresses, my dear; do you know how many dresses Queen Elizabeth had?"

"No, grandmamma."

"About a thousand at one time; so the court chroniclers tell us. Do you think they made her happy?"

"Not the dresses only," I said, shaking my foolish little head; "but the money to buy them. Money makes people happy." Then, when grandmamma looked as if she did not agree with me, I added quickly, "Of course, I don't mean to spend it all on myself. I mean to be generous and give a great deal to the poor."

"One need not be rich in order to be generous," she answered. "The most generous people whom I know are poor in this world's goods. The Bible talks of the deceitfulness of riches," and taking up her well-worn volume, which was her constant companion, she read those words of the Lord Jesus that had always puzzled me when I heard them read in church: "Verily I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven. And again I say unto you, It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."

Hard words they seemed to me. I could not understand why rich people should be spoken of so; those whom I knew were nice and kind, all except old Mr. Scraggs, the miser of the village, whom the children disliked because he would not share his cherries with us, even when they were rotting on the trees. I knew what "the eye of a needle" meant; it had been explained to us that the needle was a small gateway. While I could really see why it would be hard for cross old Scraggs, with his great money bags, to squeeze through the narrow gateway that leads into the kingdom, I wondered why the kind and gentle Lord Jesus should speak so of all rich people. My eyes, raised to her face with eager questioning, must have asked just what I wished to know, for grandmamma continued: "It seems to me that it is not with any thought of particular blame or anger that the Lord Jesus speaks thus of the rich; but knowing the effect of riches on the heart, he had an especial word of warning for those poor rich people who were in danger of having their hearts hardened by their large possessions. Let me tell you a little story that will explain what I mean. It is about an old woman in an English almshouse. This old dame, Mrs. Grey, was rather better off than her neighbors, having a nephew who, out of his earnings, allowed her sixpence a week for pocket money."

"Only six cents!" cried Jack. "And for a grown-up woman; why, I have that much myself!"

"No, it was more than that; an English sixpence is equal to nearly twelve cents of our money. Not much, to be sure; yet, with this small income, Mrs. Grey not only kept a store of tea, sugar and other dainties for herself, but was able to give occasional tea-parties, to which she invited her particular friends among the old dames. They enjoyed their tea together, and doubtless had many a dish of gossip over it.

"One bright day, that is the brightest kind of a day that comes in somber London, a serious-looking gentleman in a black coat came to see Mrs. Grey, and after spending a full hour in her little room, went away looking as solemn as when he arrived. Not so Mrs. Grey, who followed him to the door, smiling and courtesying as low as if he had been the Lord Chancellor. Soon after, a large package arrived for Mrs. Grey. Of course her neighbore were much excited, and all anxiety to know what was going on in her room. One old dame who peeped in at the window, saw Mrs. Grey strutting about before her looking-glass, arrayed in a rich purple silk dress, a velvet mantle, and a gay bonnet, with a great white feather on one side that looked strangely out of place as it nodded and waved about her withered old face. As she stood there, admiring herself and her fine feathers in the glass, the poor old lady looked very much like a gorgeously plumed parrot; and the friend who was peeping ran away, and said that Mrs. Grey had gone crazy. Small wonder that she thought so; but where had the fine clothes come from. This set the old dames to wondering whether she had had a visit from a fairy godmother. Soon after this, Mrs. Grey invited her neighbors to spend the evening with her. This time, although she received them in a gay silk gown, no tea was handed to them; but they were not surprised at this, and said among themselves that no wonder her head was turned, for they soon learned that Mrs. Grey had come into a fortune. This is what the serious-looking man had come to tell her.

"Now for the moral of my tale. Mrs. Grey was no longer sociable with her friends, but spent all her time fretting and worrying about the handsome house that had been left her, fearing that some thief might break through and steal, or that moths might injure the elegant carpets that had not been hers a week before. There were no more pleasant tea-drinkings in her little parlor and when she left the almshouse, which she did a few days later wrapped in silks and velvets, there was only one old dame to stand by the carriage and wish Mrs. Grey 'God speed.' The others would have been glad to wish her well, for they were kindhearted old women; but in these few days of prosperity Mrs. Grey had treated them very rudely, thinking that her money and her fine clothes made her superior to them. The old dame was something of a flatterer, and as she stood courtesying and saying, 'How sweet you look, ma'am, in your beautiful clothes! this silly old woman, who looked more like a parrot than ever, smiled on her, and with a toss of her plumed head, said, 'Thank you, my good woman; you'll find a ha'penny worth of tea and a ha'penny worth of sugar in my cupboard; take them for yourself, they're of the best,' and with the air of one who has given a handsome present, she ordered the coachman to drive away, not once glancing back on the scene of her past life. Never again did Mrs. Grey invite her former neighbors to sup with her, although she could now have given them cake and ice cream, instead of a single cup of tea that she had once been pleased to offer them."

I laughed to hide my confusion, for I now knew that my grandmother had heard all my foolish speeches. Without noticing my blushes, she added softly, "Riches do not harden all hearts, my dear, as they did Mrs. Grey's. Those who hold them as a good gift of God, to be used for his service, find them a means of blessing to themselves and others."

NO BRAINS BUT LOTS OF FASHION.—The fashionable young ladies at a watering place hotel a few nights ago organized a spelling bee. The belle who wore the most expensive jewelry was the worst speller, and 12 out of 14 went down on the word 'separate.' 'Phthisis,' floored them all, and one of the cooks was called in to spell the word for them. A young lady who fondled a pug dog and wore diamond ear-rings maintained that d-o-w-t was the way "doubt" was spelled when she went to school.

The Anglo-American cable of 1869 is restored.

Black bonnets trimmed with white feathers are declared to be a fashion fresh from Paris.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]
Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

$1.50 per annum; $1.60 if not paid at the end of three months. 75 cents for six months. 40 cents for three months. 5 cents a copy.

Additional Local continued from First Page.

The managers of the Ann Arbor Fair were not up in the morning and dressed. They not only ran counter to public sentimen, but they failed to advertise through the home, county and Detroit Press. Advertising brings them.

The Detroit Presbytery has been in session at the Presbyterian church. We have been so swallowed up with the Fair as to be unable to pay attention to it. Rev. Dr. McCorkle acted as Moderator and Rev. E. P. Goodrich Clerk. There were present twenty-four ministers and eight D. D's.

PERSONALS.

Miss Lucy Jenness is visiting friends in Saginaw City.

Miss Hattie Pope of Detroit is visiting Miss Carrie Towner.

Miss Stella Forbes of Saline has been visiting Miss Lizzie Pattison.

Miss Kate Ferrier returned Saturday from a short visit in Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Philips, Detroit were out to attend the Fair.

Hal Glover has got back from Dakota. He proposes to make it his future home.

Mrs. H. P. Ralston, Northville, Mich., is visiting Mrs. Frank Martin.

Miss Lessie McChesney of Detroit is visiting Miss Jessie Pease.

Hon. John K. Boies our candidate for Congress made us a pleasant call yesterday.

Mrs. Martin Irion returned Thursday from Coldwater, having been visiting her father.

Mr. C. C. Chamberlain of Detroit was in the city Friday with the intent of purchasing a home.

Miss Kate McCorkle of Ypsilanti is a guest of Miss Hattie Croul of Jefferson avenue.—*Every Saturday.*

Hon. A. G. Baker, Greenback Candidate for Congress in this Second District made us a call Thursday.

Mr. Wm, Black, from Huron Bay has been spending a few days in the city visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Conklin left Wednesday morning to visit their children at Marquette, L. S.

Mrs. Madrid Aber, whose death was noted in the Commercial last week was the mother of Aaron Aber, now of Lansing.

Mrs. I. N. Weed and daughter Carrie returned from their pleasant visit in Iowa last week. They spent a week in Chicago.

The brothers, Messrs. Fred and Charles Hunt were in the city Thursday. The latter having just returned from the West.

Mrs. Carrie Coan *nee* Carrie Rollo is at Mrs. N. B. Perkins. Mrs. C. is visiting her native home after an absence of twenty years.

Mrs. Rev. T. Egbert of Chicago is visiting at Mr. B. Loomis on the plains. Mr. Egbert came Wednesday, being telegraphed to come on account of a sick child.

Rev. H. M. Gallop, late pastor of the Baptist church in Saline has become a resident of our city. He has purchased the residence of Prof. Lodeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke Spencer had a pleasant visit last week at Port Austin. Mrs. Spencer will accept the thanks of the editor's wife for a nice basket of plumbs picked from the Lake Shore.

In a letter from Rev. Father Murray paying his subscription to the the Commercial he announces himself as being well. Father Murry is a sound temperance man, interested in ever "good word and work" and hence likes The Commercial.

Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb of Schoolcraft visited our city this week placing his two daughters, May and Jennie in the Normal School. They are graduates from the High School there. A good sign, he takes the Commercial for his daughters.

Hon. A. C. Blodgett, our former fellow citizen and a number of years back a resident of Philadelphia is about making his home at Detroit. Detroit is getting to be the grave of too many Ypsilantians. He has purchased a home at the expense of $11,500.

From a copy of the Fargo Daily Argus, sent us by Mr. Chas. Hunt, we noted that our fellow citizen, Mr. N. B. Perkins has started a bank at Oriska, Dakota, also built a store and engaged in general merchandise. Mr. Perkins and several other parties have purchased 400 acres and platted into city lots. A big future is claimed for Oriska. It is lacated on the Northern Pacific and at the crossing of the Grand Forks and Missourie valley. Mr. Perkins is an enterprising, thorough going business man and will unquestionably make a signal success.

Warren F. Pattison of the Ypsilanti Commercial is with commendable enterprise publishing a daily called "The Fair Advertiser.—*Post and Tribune.*

Mr. and Mrs. A. Aber were called to Ypsilanti last week by the sudden illness and subsequent death of Mrs. Aber's mother, who was over eighty years of age. *Lansing Republican.*

The Hon. A. J. Sawyer, of Ann Arbor, who was in the city on law business last Tuesday, made a short speech at the conclusion of Mr. Horr's address. Mr. Sawyer made an excellent impression.—*Stanton Republican.*

Four graduates from the Belleville Union school have been admitted to advanced standing in the State Normal school, at Ypsilanti, viz. Lettie Fell, Lettie Kigg, Lida Clark and Lucretia Waters. The completion of the course of study at the Belleville Union school places scholars half way through the higher courses at the Normal.—*Belleville Mirador.*

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Seth P. Sumner to Jacob Lohrman, Saline village lot $100.

B. F. Harris to D. W. Potter, 40 acres sec. 1 Augusta $1,600.

Asa Whitehead to Wm. Whitmarsh, Milan village lot $125.

Eliza P. Miller to Edna E. Deubel, Ypsi. city property $1,850.

The strength of Michigan Methodism at present is 1,290 churches, 59,802 full members, and over 4,000 probationists.

Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, you will be happy Any of the fashionable colors for ten cents.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING Sept. 25th, 1882.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called. Absent Ald. Neat and Terns.

PETITIONS.

From Matt Stein.

To have a certain nuisance on Ellis Street abated.

Referred to the Board of Health.

Ald. Neat present.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From the City Attorney.

To the Hon. Common Council.

The matter of the Phillips bridge, having been referred to me, I respectfully report that from the best information I have been able to get, I believe the bridge stands wholly West of the West line of the city; that such being the case, the Council has no right to expend money to repair or rebuild that bridge. But the highway crossing this bridge is a section line Road, and by law the section line (being the West line of the city) is to be deemed the center of the road. If a new bridge should be constructed on the section line, the Council could provide for paying one-half the cost, but it seems to me they are without power to build or repair bridges outside the city limits. Possibly the Board of Supervisors may have power to apportion the cost of constructing a new bridge, under section 477 of the compiled laws of 1871. I am of the opinion however that if the Township of Ypsilanti wishes a new bridge where the present one stands, application must be made to the Legislature, before the city can be lawfully charged with any portion of the expense. As to what is just or expedient in the matter, it is not for me to decide or advise. If any question of law shall be referred to me by the Council, I will report upon the same according to the best of my ability.

Dated September 21, 1882.

T. NINDE,
City Attorney.

Accepted and filed.

City Clerk submitted the bond of Hawkins and Harrington.

Motion by Ald. Deubel.

That the bond be accepted. Lost.

Ayes, Ald. Robbins, Neat, Follmor and Deubel 4; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Roys, Stephenson, Thompson and Campaign 5.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From Committee on Street Lights.

Bill of C. C. Bloomfield & Co. correct at $32.71.

From Committee on Bridges.

That they find the bill of Follmor & Scovill correct at $34.56.

From Committee on Fire Department.

The Committee on Fire Department respectfully report that the hose have been tested and found satisfactory and would recommend payment of the bill.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Peninsular Gas Light Co., Lighting Street lamps	$25 50
A. D. L. Kniseley	25 50

Motion by Ald. Robbins.

That the same be allowed at $22.50 each.

Carried.

C. C. Bloomfield & Co., gasoline	33 39

Referred to Committe on Street Lights.

A. H. Goldsmith street work	85 87
Peninsular Gas Light Co. lighting St., Lamps month of September	22 50
A. D. L. Kniseley Lighting street Lamps month of September	22 50
E. B. Preston & Co. Hose	400 00
Follmor & Scovill Lumber	34 56
C. C. Bloomfield & Co. Gasoline	33 71

Voted from Contingent Fund.

Ayes 9, Nays 0.

A. H. Goldsmith Street work 1st ward	29 52

Voted from 1st District Highway Fund.

Ayes 9, Nays 0.

A. H. Goldsmith street work 2d ward	24 75

Voted from the 2d District Highway Fund.

Ayes 7; nays 2, Ald. Thompson and Campaign.

A. H. Goldsmith street work 3rd ward	33 33

Voted from 3rd District Highway Fund.

Ayes 8, nays 1, Ald. Deubel.

A. H. Goldsmith street work 5th ward	289 13

Voted from 5th District Highway Fund.

Ayes 9 Nays 0.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Motion by Ald. Hinckley.

That the City Attorney and Clerk be and are hereby requested to compile and index the charter as amended, together with the ordinance now in force ready for printing.

Carried.

Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Roys, Stephenson, Thompson, Campaign and Follmor 6; Nays, Ald. Robbins, Neat and Deubel 3.

Motion by Ald. Follmor.

That the Marshall be and is hereby instructed to employ competent men to examine the safety, and make all necessary repairs of Factory St., Bridge.

Carried. Ayes, 8; nays 1, Ald. Robbins.

Motion by Ald. Hinckley.

That the Marshall be and is hereby instructed to employ a sufficient number of Special Policeman to mantain order during the Eastern Michigan Fair.

Carried.

Ayes, 7; Nays, 2. Ald. Robbins and Deubel.

Motion by Ald. Hinckley.

That the Marshall be and is hereby instructed to fill up the sink hole on the West side of Normal St., in front of the residence of Mr. Wood.

Carried. Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Robbins, Thompson, Neat, Follmor and Deubel 6; nays, Ald. Roys, Stephenson and Campaign 3.

Motion by Ald. Robbins.

That the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening Oct. 9, 1882 at 7.30 o'clock.

Carried.

Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Robbins, Thompson, Neat, Follmor and Deubel 6; nays Ald. Roys, Stephenson and Campaign 3.

P. W. CARPENTER, City Clerk.

A Beneficient Action.

The miserable looks and feelings of those confined at desks or work tables, are caused by weak stomach kidneys or Bowels. Parker's Ginger Tonic without intoxication has such a beneficient action on these organs and so cleanses the poisonous matters from the system, the rosy cheeks and good health are soon brought back again.—EXPRESS. Sept

Millions Given Away.

Millions of Bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have been given away as Trial Bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be disastrous to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by this wonderful medicine. Call at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle *free*, and try for yourself. It never fails to cure. 5

Physicians say HOPS and Malt Bitters are the best. Dec. 1 82

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Giggs' Glycirine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25c. For sale by Frank Smith.

948-1-year

For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, there is nothing equals Beebe's King of Pain. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. 930 1-year

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CENTRAL FOR THE PEOPLE.

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Selling Cheap, Stove Length, or Any Desired Length. Terms CASH.

WILSON & GRACE.

to-971.

Michigan has now two hundred and thirty-nine Congregational churches.

BUCHUPAIBA.

New, quick, complete cure in 4 days, urinary affections, smartings, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. Mich. Depot, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit Mich. 931-1y-alt.

Don't Waset Money

On trashy extracts when you can buy a lasting perfume so delightfully fragrant and refreshing as Floreston Cologue. Sept.

Important To Travelers,

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1jan83

To one of his flock who said the weather was too hot for him to attend the summer prayer meetings, the minister replied: "Too hot! where will you find a colder place than in one of our meetings?"

YPSILANTI WOOLEN MILLS,

Great Reduction!

WE ARE Manufacturing Expressly for our Retail Trade a line of all Wools Knitting Yarns which we will Sell, Direct from the Mill, at the following prices:

Cashmere	$1.40,	Former Price	$1.75
Ext. No 1	1.10,	"	1.50
No. 1	90,	"	1.25
Blue Mix	85,	"	1.10
Blue Mix	75,	"	1.00

Call and examine before buying. You will save MONEY.

HAY & TOD,

PROPRIETORS.

The Fall Campaign

—AT—

Geo. A. Neat's Variety Store

At the Depot.

PRICES:

Best Granulated Sugar	10c
" Coffee A "	10
" White Extra C "	9
" Yellow Extra C	8
" Yellow C "	7
" Syrup	60
Good "	50
Best N. O. Molasses	70
Good " "	50
Best Green Rio Coffee	12½
" Java "	22
Best Roasted Rio Coffee	20
" " Java	25
" " Arbuckels	20
Best Japan Tea	55
5 pounds Japan Tea	$1.00
Best Bulk Baki'g Powder	20c
3½ lbs. VAIL & CRANE'S CRACKERS	25
Best 3 lb. Rice	25
" Water White Oil	15
" Eastern Fine Salt	$1.10
" Plow Shoes	1.25
Slates of Different Sizes	5c

CANNED GOODS:

6 lb.	Can Apples	30c
1 "	Fresh Mackeral	15
2 "	Corn	12½
3	Boxes Sardines	25
3 lb.	Can Baked Beans,	20
2 "	Lima Beans	12
1 "	Cove Oysters	6
2 lb.	Can Peaches	15c
3 "	"	20
3 "	Tomatoes	13
1 "	Clams	10
1 "	Salmon	15
1 "	Lobsters	15
2 "	Peas	10

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Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, Tin-Ware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Hose-Whips, Bird Cages, Salt, Water Lime, Wooden and Willow Ware, Thread of All Kinds, Over-Alls and Ready-Made pants, MACHINE NEEDLES OF ALL KINDS.

LOTS OF GOODS on hand that are not mentioned here. All Goods Warranted or Money Refunded. All Goods sold for

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child sufiering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUH. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, acting like magic It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and it is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the in the U. S. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

922-1year

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—AND—

NEW GOODS!

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Are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Goods** and are ready to show a full and omplete line in Every Department. We would especially call your attention to our

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Oil Cloths, Ladies' Cloaks, Underwear and Dolmans, besides a full line of Cloths, Dress Goods and Notions.

P. S.—**Butter and Eggs** taken in exchange for Goods. 955

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—AT—

DeNike & Robison's,

2nd Door South of P. O.

947.

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The Agonies of Bilious Colic, the indescribable pangs of Chronic Indigestion, the debility and mental stupor resulting from a costive habit, may be certainly avoided by regulating the system with that agreeable and refreshing Standard Preparation, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

PROCURABLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

$10 to $20,000

In legitimate judicious speculation in Grain, Provisions and Stocks on our perfected plan, yields sure monthly profits to large and small investors. Address for full particulars, **R. E. Kendall & Co.,** Com'n. Merchants, 177 & 179 La Salle St., Chicago Ill.

MEDICAL STUDENTS. For announcements and full information, address the Dean of the American Medical College, St. Louis. Geo. C. Pitzer, M. D., 1110 Chambers St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

RELIABLE TEA SALESMAN with established trade, wanted to sell on commission or division of profits. References must accompany applications. **TEAS, 102** Water Street, New York. 964-4-w.

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TEMPERANCE HOTEL

COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,

Detroit, Mich.

Rates $1 to $1.25 per day, Single Meals 30c Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.

We make a specialty of Dinner, and it is alway ready at 11-30 sharp. Come early and be served promptly. 869

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Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

240 MILES SHORTER

THAN ANY OTHER LINE

Between Detroit, Southern Michigan and all points East and Southeast, and the Iron and Copper Districts.

GOING EAST.

L.	Marquette	9 30 P. M.	9 00 A. M	
	Onota	11 02 "	10 23 "	
	Au Train	11 32 "	11 05 "	
	Munising,	12 28 A. M.	12 00 M.	
	Seney,	2 15 "	2 00 P. M.	
	McMillan,	3 26 "	2 50 "	
	Newbery,	3 55 "	3 20 "	
A.	St. Ignace	7 00 "	7 00 "	

GOING WEST.

L.	St. Ignace	10 30 P. M.	7 30 A. M.
	Newberry,	1 33 A. M.	10 20 "
	McMillan,	2 02 "	11 10 "
	Seney,	2 45 "	11 50 "
	Munising,	4 32 "	2 00 P. M.
	Au Train,	5 17 "	2 45 "
	Onota,	5 43 "	3 31 "
A.	Marquette	7 00 "	5 00 "

Connections are made at ST. IGNACE with:

The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

The popular steamer City of Cleveland for Detroit and intermediate points.

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The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts and with steamers for Duluth and the northwest.

Through tickets on sale at Marquette and St Ignance and at all points in the northern Peninsula. Also tickets to European ports by all principal lines at Gen'l Pass. Agent's office.

For Information as to passenger and freight rates, apply to office of General Freight and Passenger Agent.

THOS. McKEOWN, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich.

FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass Ag't, Marquette, Mich.

A NEW 4 MEDICINE

HOPS & MALT BITTERS

UNFERMENTED—NOT A BEVERAGE.

Regulate the **Liver, positively** cure **Dyspepsia, Indigestion** and **Sick Headache,** prevent **Constipation,** remove **Biliousness,** relieve of **Rheumatism,** purify the **Blood,** cleanse the **Kidneys,** correct the **Stomach** and **Bowels,** and subdue **Disease.**

HOPS & MALT

It is **Rich** in the materials that **Nourish, Invigorate, Purify** and **Strengthen.** They supply **Brain, Muscular** and **Nerve** force, **Vigor** to the **Enfeebled, Tone** and **Strength** to the **Exhausted,** and **Nourishment** to the Young and Aged.

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